

JPRS 82193

8 November 1982

China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 236



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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8 November 1982

CHINA REPORT
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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES CONTRACTS LINKED TO OUTPUT

HK150805 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Chen Yizi [7115 0001 6171]: "A Talk on the Responsibility System of Contracts Linked to Output in Rural Areas"]

[Text] At present, more than 90 percent of the accounting units in our country's rural areas have adopted various forms of production responsibility systems. These responsibility systems have produced remarkable results although they have only been practiced for 3 years. Grasping the common characteristics of various forms of responsibility systems is of great significance in perfecting these systems and reforming the system of organization in rural areas.

The Basic Characteristics of the Responsibility System of Contracts Linked to Output

The various forms of responsibility systems for agricultural production have been created by the masses in the practice of socialist construction. The masses give the various responsibility systems different names according to their different characteristics and local habits. There are names of every description, such as linking remuneration to output specialized contracts, assigning responsibility for task completion to households, groups or labor, and fixing output quotas for groups, households or labor. Under these forms there are also various methods of stipulation, rewards and unification. In the vast rural areas, the same responsibility for farm work may bear different names, and different responsibility systems may bear the same name. Some areas may put emphasis on a particular form of responsibility system, and some production teams may adopt many forms of responsibility systems at the same time. Actually, among the various forms of responsibility systems adopted at present, specialized contracts are adopted chiefly to carry out different items of work; contracts for work, output or tasks indicate different forms of remuneration and assignment; the linkage to a group, household or labor refers to the scale of the production organization or the size of the contracting unit. The item of work, the form of assignment and the scale of production organization are the three major aspects of a production responsibility system and also represent the three angles from which to inspect a responsibility system. The system of linking remuneration to output involves the scale of a

production organization which may be in the form of a group, a household or unit; it also involves the form of assigning output quotas or responsibility systems. In light of the form of assignment and its scale of production, a specialized household can be said to be operated according to the system of fixing output quotas on a household basis or the system of letting a household assume full responsibility for work. Judging by the item of work it does, it can also be said to be operated as a specialized contract.

In accounting units adopting the responsibility system of contracts linked to output, the fruit of work done by laborers is directly related to their economic interests. This is a common basic characteristic of the various forms of responsibility systems. When their work and the fruit of their work are combined with each other, the laborers invariably seek to carry out business in which they enjoy decisionmaking power. They also demand some power in a series of work regarding planning and organization of production, accumulation, investment and distribution. At the same time, the work done by laborers is closely integrated with the conditions of production and the means of production. Signing contracts is the main form adopted to achieve this integration in light of the economic relations in the rural areas at present. Linkage to output and contracts are two inseparable aspects. If there is a link with output, there must be a contract, and various types of contract must be used to achieve a new integration of the economic interest of the collective with those of the individual. The responsibility system of contracts linked to output is progressive in nature because it recognizes the material interests and decisionmaking power of the producers and establishes a new economic relationship of mutual benefit between the commune members and the collective. This is also the key to arousing the enthusiasm of the producers for work. For a long time, due to the interference by "leftist" ideas, many people made the mistake of setting the initiative of the collective against the initiative of the individual and held that recognizing the interests of the individual and changing the form of management meant departing from [word indistinct]. Practice in the past few years has proved that the form of contracts linked to output has produced remarkable results in harmonizing the interests of the collective and the individual and arousing the initiative of the collective and the individual.

The adoption of the responsibility system of contracts linked to output has changed the former situation in which all economic powers were controlled too rigidly. It has transferred to the contracting units some of the powers directly related to business activities such as planning, organization or manpower, accumulation, credits, distribution and supervision, and is conducive to realizing the material interests of the producers. It is a guarantee for arousing the initiative of the producers. However, no matter what form of responsibility system is adopted, it is impossible to decentralize all powers among the peasant households. At present, many localities are practicing big assignments of responsibility for work with various unified elements. Some localities which were the first to adopt the two types of contracts for households [contracts fixing output quotas and contracts assigning responsibility for farm work] have gradually established and replenished their collective power in carrying out

unified management. This trend shows that the important content of a perfect responsibility system is that farm work should be unified or decentralized where suitable and such unification or decentralization should be combined ingeniously so as to bring into further play the superior features of unified management by the collective and individual management by peasant households.

The Principle of Diversification of the Responsibility System of Contracts Linked to Output

Our country has vast territories. The level of economic development in one locality differs from that in another locality. The basic characteristics of contracts linked to output are expressed through the various forms of responsibility system adopted.

At present, 74 percent of the communes and production teams in rural areas throughout the country have adopted the two contract systems linked to households (that is, contracts fixing output quotas and contracts assigning full responsibility for farm work). These systems have been largely adopted not only in poverty-stricken areas, but also by communes and production teams which undertake a few items of simple farm work and are relatively well-off. Due to the fact that China has a large population but insufficient farmland, the traditional farming skills of intensive cultivation are often linked with the management by peasant households. In addition, because plants have life, agricultural production needs flexible readjustments according to circumstances. For this reason, it is justified economically for small-scale decentralized undertakings to exist extensively, and these undertakings can meet the objective requirements for rural economic development in many localities. The operational abilities of the peasant households are a powerful force and also the source of managerial skills in the countryside at present. This has been proved by the actual results of a general increase in output and income in areas where the two contract systems have been adopted. For this reason, whether judging by the characteristics of agricultural production and the level of productive forces and management in rural areas at present, or by the traditions and future development of management by peasant households, it should be affirmed that under the system of public ownership, making use of the operational skills of the peasant households and adopting the form of fixing farm output quotas on a household basis or letting peasant households assume full responsibility for farm work are an important component of the socialist economic structure.

In some communes and production teams where many items of work are undertaken, there is an elaborate division of labor and considerably advanced techniques are adopted. Moreover, some of the items of work undertaken have exceeded the scope of business done by peasant households or are being carried out on a large scale. Labor, tools and manpower has to be deployed in a unified manner. These communes and production teams have generally adopted specialized contracts, linking remuneration to output or other forms of responsibility system. At all of them have adopted the "two types of contract." The reason is that

the nature of the productive unit must be compatible with the work undertaken and the techniques required. This selective basis must not be neglected when a responsibility system is adopted.

The operation of the form of responsibility system must be based on a certain relationship of exchange. In many communes and production teams where industrial and sideline production is relatively prosperous, the economic relationship or balance in income between industry and agriculture has been established. The amount of manpower put into diversified economy, industrial and sideline production or farm work is measurable. However, because of the difference in price, equal amounts of manpower put into different kinds of work may yield entirely different results. Under these circumstances, a collective enterprise undertaking should balance the incomes earned by its laborers engaged in different kinds of work, so that the money earned from industrial and sideline production may be used in agriculture and the continued development of agriculture may be guaranteed and promoted. This is a practical problem which is being handled seriously. This shows that the complicated structure of productive forces will invariably entail complicated relations of economic interests and call for a complicated form of responsibility system. It is impossible to adopt a single form of responsibility system.

Many communes and production teams have adopted a series of responsibility systems in an intermediate state. Their experience is to adopt the form of carrying out unified operations and linking output with labor, the form of carrying out unified management and letting peasant households assume full responsibility for farm work, the form of carrying out unified operations and linking output quotas on a household basis or assigning responsibility for farm work to households, the form of signing specialized contracts for commodity production, and the form of letting peasant households assume full responsibility for food grain crops, so as to adopt the good points of unified and scattered operations. In a matter of fact, in areas where the two contract systems with households are adopted, many communes and production teams run their brick kilns, cotton gins, grain processing factories and other large enterprises on the form of joint ventures for special jobs. In some communes and production teams where undertakings are chiefly carried out in a unified manner, the sideline enterprises are also carried out in the form of fixing output quotas for a group, signing contracts or in the form of assigning responsibility for farm work to a group, household or labor. Some farm jobs suitable for small enterprises are done independently by peasant households or individual producers.

All these various forms of production responsibility systems result from different economic conditions, relations of production and relations of exchange in various conditions. The difference in the forms of responsibility systems reflects the difference in the level of development of productive forces and indicates the general character of the undertakings. It also reflects the common characteristics of joint ventures for special jobs undertaken by the commune members and the collective and the common characteristics of the labor done by a producer and the fruit of his labor. Therefore, the various forms of responsibility systems involving output linked to output are aimed at making up various deficiencies and there is no question of one being superior to another.

The Significance of the Extensive Practice of the Responsibility System of Contracts Linked to Output

With the system of contracts linked to output being put into extensive practice, part of the power in the sphere of production has been taken over by the contracting units, and the former situation in which the collective monopolized all work ranging from sowing of seeds to harvesting of crops and from economic to political affairs has undergone a tremendous change. When the peasants enjoy decisionmaking power and considerable independent economic interests, they should be supervised in a democratic, scientific way. The quick increase in efficiency of rural economic activities calls for taking over a part of the power retained by the collective. In many localities, there have emerged some independent accounting units which directly serve the peasant households, such as agrotechnique stations, seed companies, plant protection companies, and warehouses. These units which have emerged as a result of adopting the contract system or other forms of responsibility systems have the characteristics of specialized organizations and tend to go beyond the scope of economic units at the levels of the commune, the production brigade and the production team and to develop ties among themselves. The development of the rural commodity economy will strengthen the ties among them and gives rise to new cooperative bodies and economic complexes carrying out various branches of work and spanning production teams and communes. New organs are required to supervise these new economic complexes, and large groups of new professional personnel should also be trained. In short, the series of new changes in rural economic life necessitate the reform and improvement of the rural administrative system.

The adoption of the responsibility system of contracts linked to output means a major readjustment in the relations of rural production. With the responsibility systems for agricultural production initially put into practice, it is particularly necessary to express the material interests of the participants and to arouse the enthusiasm of the peasant households by applying the basic principle of the system of fixing output quotas and signing contracts. At the same time, it is necessary to stress the protection of collective property and prevent the productive forces from damage. When the responsibility systems have been established, emphasis should be put on stabilizing and improving them and close attention paid to integrating the peasants' immediate interests with the state's long-term interests and the microeconomic results with the macroeconomic results. With the development of the economy, the structure of our country's rural economy will have many strata and comprise a ramified network. A scientific system of rural management should be established gradually to meet this change. This involves a great deal of organizational, coordinating and managerial work and can be accomplished by relying on the collective and the well-organized social forces. In this sense, the adoption of the system of contracts linked to output will improve the operations and management of the collective and society.

The responsibility system of contracts linked to output has opened up a broad path leading our country's rural socialist economy to a healthy development. It has not been established by means of administrative orders. It is a path leading from a small collective to a big collective and from the collective ownership to the all-people ownership as previously planned according to the idea of "production team accounting--production brigade accounting--commune accounting." The system of contracts linked to output is based on the principle that everyone recognizes the economic interest of the other party and that the interest of the whole is combined with the personal interest of every participant on the basis of equality, voluntary participation and mutual benefit, and by upholding the relationship stipulated in the contract system. It will take a considerable period of time to establish and improve this new collective relationship. However, our country's rural socialist economy will take the road to vigorous development provided we not only recognize the peasants' interests and simultaneously take the interests of the collective and the state into consideration and provided we not only improve the peasants' conditions of operation but also make corresponding improvements in the operations and management of the collective and the countryside as a whole.

CSO: 40 7/20

MIGRATION ROUTES OF HARMFUL INSECTS DISCOVERED

OW240236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Nanjing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese scientists have discovered the migration route of rice leaf rollers, rice plant hoppers and other harmful insects to improve pest prediction and control, a recent academic meeting of the Chinese Society of Entomology reported.

While flying back and forth from south to north in China, the insects concentrate in areas south and north of the Nanling Mountains, the watershed between the Yangtze and Pearl rivers. Scientists concluded that pest prediction in these areas is vital to the nation's pest control work. Based on this understanding, they can make "very accurate" predictions, the meeting reported.

In spring, scientists said, these insects drift along with a warm atmospheric current from the seas in Southeast Asia to areas embracing China's Guangdong Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and other areas north and south of the Nanling Mountains. They resume their northward migration in summer. While most land in the Yangtze River and Huai River basins, scientists have discovered that some may fly as far as northeast and northwest China.

As the weather turns cooler, the insects begin flying southward, in much greater numbers. By early autumn, they are in the rice-growing areas south of the Yangtze River and around October, they are in areas north and south of the Nanling Mountains again. Backed by a network of survey and prediction stations, scientists have pinpointed the route by following specially marked insects and netting them in the air and on the seas. Shanghai scientists, for example, fixed a nylon net one meter in diameter and a set of moth luring lamps on a cargo-passenger steamer that sailed a regular Shanghai-Dalian route to catch rice leaf rollers and other insects.

While improving pest prediction, scientists have worked out methods for pest control by improving crop systems and cultivation methods and introducing more pest-resistant strains and better insecticides.

Rice accounts for more than 45 percent of China's grain production. Rice plant hoppers, for example, may reduce output anywhere from 45 to 80 percent.

Circ: 5400/4107

GOVERNMENT AIMS TO DOUBLE SUGAR OUTPUT IN COMING YEARS

HK170254 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Huo Zhenyi]

[Excerpts] China is aiming to double its earnings from sugar production over the next few years, mainly by reducing costs and upgrading equipment, according to Zhao Hualin, an official of the Light Industry Ministry.

In the sugar producing season between 1981 and 1982, China turned out 3.4 million tons, earning 1.2 billion yuan (\$0.6 billion) he said.

In the past few years, China's sugar industry has developed quickly. About 700 million yuan has been invested in the industry this year. This follows last year's 400 million yuan. To meet the growing demand, more funds are needed.

Some measures had to be taken to improve purchasing policies and production techniques, and to make more complete use of sugar by-products, Zhao said. "The key factor is the transformation of the administration system," he said.

At present, refining 100 tons of sugar needs nine tons of coal twice or three times that needed abroad. Economy measures are planned which should save one million tons of raw coal a year. With the transformation of the small plants, the cost for one ton of sugar can be cut by 120 yuan. If this can be done, the sugar industry can boost annual earnings to more than 100 million yuan.

Zhao said factories needing to purchase new equipment should be able to make the investments from their own funds, thus saving the state 400 million yuan.

Under another scheme, sugar refineries in China will produce mainly raw sugar instead of present granulated sugar which is to be sent to the food products factory in bulk. This way 20 yuan can be saved for one ton of sugar.

By-Products

Zhao said, it is also important for China's sugar industry to earn more by using sugar by-products.

China now imports sugar from Cuba, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Brazil. But China also sells to Hong Kong about 60,000 tons of sugar every year.

"To develop China's sugar industry, we'll import some advanced technology from abroad. An agreement has been signed with Denmark on sugar pressing equipment for a plant in Jilin Province. The project is worth \$4 million," Zhao added.

CSO: 4020/14

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Remarkable progress has been made in developing livestock production in China's pastoral and semipastoral areas. According to statistics, at the end of June Nei Mongol had some 42.5 million head of livestock, or 5.6 percent more than at the same time last year. The number of livestock sold by that time was more than 5.7 million head. As of the end of August 86 million jin of wool had been purchased from this autonomous region, up by some 6.9 million jin compared with the total purchase last year. Xinjiang counted some 34 million head of livestock by the end of June. Production of young animals by that time came to a total of 9.5 million head. [OW191045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0046 GMT 12 Oct 82 OW]

AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY BOOK--Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--A new book introducing China's output-related agricultural technical responsibility system has been published by the Science Popularization Publishing House at the request of the research office of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. The book, entitled Nong Ye Kao Ke Xue [Agriculture Depends on Science], contains 33 articles depicting various forms of this system. [OW270325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0045 GMT 17 Oct 82 OW]

URBAN VEGETABLE SUPPLY--Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--State markets in 35 large and medium-sized cities supplied 4.98 million tons of vegetables in the first 8 months of 1982, up 12 percent compared with the same 1981 period, commercial departments announced. Increases in China's three municipalities directly under the central government, Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, and in provincial capitals including Shijiazhuang, Wuhan and Xian, were between 14 and 35 percent, while prices remained stable, according to the commercial departments. During the off-seasons in March, April, August and September, when vegetable supplies usually dwindled, state cold storages supplied onions, potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables to Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and other cities. Supplies were especially good around 1 October, China's National Day, which coincided with the traditional midautumn festival this year. Authorities credited the expanded acreage under vegetables and the contracts signed between the commercial departments and the vegetable growers for the improvement. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 15 Oct 82 OW]

COMMUNE MEMBERS PLUNDER TREES

OW160436 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 CMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] From 9 to 12 February this year, a serious case of the open plunder of trees occurred at the (Baillu) commune, (Baiyun) District, Zongyang County. Taking part in the open plunder were 10 production brigades of (Baillu) commune, 3 production brigades of (Baihu) commune and 2 production brigades of (Baimei) commune as well as some of the commune members of the (Huangrong) production brigade of (Dianqiao) commune in neighboring Lujiang County. At the height of the plunder, more than 6,000 people took part. Owing to the failure of the (Baiyun) district party committee and the leadership of the communes and production brigades involved to take prompt action to stop it, the open plunder continued for 4 days. As a result, a forest of more than 1,770 mu in area, which had taken many years to grow, was totally destroyed. Not only were a large number of full-grown timber trees and trees from one hundred to several hundred years old completely felled out, but even the young trees were not spared. A total of more than 320,000 trees were destroyed.

After the incident, the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the Anqing Prefectural Party Committee and the prefectural administrative office, deeply concerned, promptly dispatched an investigation team to help the Zongyang County Party Committee and the county government find out how the incident started and developed. Measures have been taken to strengthen forest protection and afforestation work. At the same time, the chief culprits in the open plunder and the responsible personnel concerned have been strictly dealt with.

The provincial party committee and the provincial government have issued a circular on the incident. The circular points out that the investigation and handling by the Zongyang County Party Committee and the county government of the serious case of the open plunder of trees at the (Baillu) commune have been found to be serious and thorough, and that the punishments given to the personnel concerned are appropriate and necessary. The circular calls on party committees and governments at all levels in the province to draw lessons from the serious incident, further strengthen tree-planting, forest protection and public security and strictly prevent similar incidents from reoccurring.

ANHUI

BRIEFS

AUTUMN SOWING--As of 6 October, Anhui Province had sown 1.5 million mu of wheat, 600,000 mu of rapeseed and 4.2 million mu of green fertilizer. The province's plan calls for sowing 31 million mu of grain this autumn. However, the acreage of rapeseed has been reduced to 7 million mu, 3 million mu less than last year. [OW191301 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/20

BEIJING

MEETING HELD MARKING WORLD FOOD DAY

OW161443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--China is commemorating World Food Day with the aim of enhancing people's understanding of the importance of world food problems and helping in the worldwide battle to eliminate hunger and malnutrition, He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, said at a symposium marking the second World Food Day here today.

The vice-minister, speaking at the Beijing Agricultural Institute, said that since the United Nations last year decided to establish October 16 as World Food Day, more and more countries and people have become aware of world food problems.

Vice-Minister He said October 16 is also the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Chinese Government will continue its cooperation with FAO, and wishes FAO and its related organizations success in their work, he said.

China is expected to gather an excellent harvest this year, He Kang continued. Total output of summer grain crops and early rice hit an all time high. Autumn crops, including late rice, maize, cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugarcane and sugar beets, tobacco, silk and tea, are estimated to be better than last year's. Forestry, animal husbandry and fishery have also been developing smoothly this year, the vice-minister said.

"We are confident of an overall expansion in agriculture in the coming years which will help promote the development of the national economy," Vice-Minister He Kang said.

Nessin Shallen, resident coordinator for United Nations system operational activities in China, said that FAO and the other U.N. agencies have approved dozens of projects dealing with agricultural development in China and some projects are awaiting review and approval.

The activities of FAO and other U.N. agencies here are not limited to giving China help--they also draw from China's experience to help other countries:

in such fields as grain storage, fish production in rural ponds and integrated rural development. Many other developing countries benefit from what has been successful in China, according to Shallon.

Shallon said that still larger variety of international projects will be approved in the years to come.

At the symposium, Wu Tianxi, senior agroeconomist of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, made a report entitled "On World Food Situation."

He said, world food problems still exist today, and in some areas they are getting even more serious. At the summit meeting in Cancun of Mexico and at other international meetings, food, energy, trade and finance are considered to be the four most important problems in the world economy today.

Wu Tianxi said that as the world population expands and people's living standards improve, more and more countries, especially the developing countries that have long been exploited and controlled by old and neocolonialists, are facing food problems.

The developing countries, with 75 percent of the world population, produce only 48 percent of the world's grain, 46 percent of the aquatic products, 37 percent of the meat and 23 percent of the milk products.

Even in the developed countries which have an adequate food supply, some poor people cannot afford to buy food, he said.

World food problems, therefore, involve an international struggle. The solution to the food problem must be combined with the people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism, Wu Tianxi said.

With the development of world economy and science and technology, the international economy has become increasingly interdependent, Wu Tianxi said. The solution of world food problems calls for efforts of international societies, too.

The first World Food Day was observed on October 16, 1981 with eradicating hunger and malnutrition as its aim. It had been established by the 147 nations represented at the FAO conference in 1979. Last year, 150 countries held meetings to commemorate World Food Day.

Today's symposium is presided over by Shen Qiyl, vice-president of Beijing Agricultural Institute. Participants include officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce, FAO experts now working in China and noted agricultural scientists and professors.

BEIJING

VEGETABLE SUPPLY IN BEIJING PLENTIFUL

OW071334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--The supply of vegetables on Beijing's market reached 750 million kilograms, averaging over 0.5 kilograms each person every day in the first nine months of this year, an increase of 25 percent over the same period of 1978, the City Vegetable Company announced today.

"With autumn vegetables such as Chinese cabbage, turnips and onions growing well," said He Songqian, an official of the company, "a record is expected to be set in the city's vegetable supply this year."

The city registered nearly 1,000 million kilograms of marketable vegetables in 1978, and 1,050 million kilograms in 1981, with the percentage of cucumbers, beans, potatoes, greenpeppers--all popular among Beijing citizens--up from 23 percent in 1978 to 32 percent in 1981.

Vegetable departments credited the bigger supply to the agricultural responsibility system adopted in vegetable production areas, and to scientific method for growing vegetables.

In the past three years, the method of covering growing crops with plastic film was introduced to more than 2,600 hectares of vegetable lands, while the area of cultivation under greenhouses increased from 520 hectares in 1978 to 2,000 hectares in 1981.

With the establishment of the city's advisers' group for vegetable growing, special cooperative groups for high yields of tomatoes, green peppers and Chinese cabbage have been in operation, and 30 items of new technology have been popularized in seed selection, cultivation and protection and the improvement of soil and fertilizers.

Considering the fact some vegetable land will have to be used for municipal construction projects, the city government now stipulates that new vegetable lands must be opened up before existing vegetable lands are occupied for other uses.

In the past three years, a total of 2,000 hectares of lands have been added for vegetables.

In an effort to guarantee vegetable supply, contracts were signed between vegetable production brigades and trade departments, ranging from the variety and quality of vegetables to concrete figure for daily delivery.

The municipal government practices a policy of giving additional subsidies and rewards to vegetable producers, aiming for an ample supply of vegetables in the off-season.

In contrast to other trades making profits, the vegetable sales departments lost a total of more than 41 million yuan in 1981, an amount totally subsidized by the government.

There are more than 13,000 vegetable sales personnel in the city, accounting for over one-fourth of the 50,000 people working in all the groceries. There are 940 groceries in the city proper and near suburbs. One hundred twenty new ones will be set up by the end of this year.

CS0: 4020/14

BEIJING

DING HONG SPEAKS AT MEETING ON BEIJING GREENING

OW181818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)--Beijing planted 2.04 million trees, 2.19 million square meters of grass and built 53 small street side gardens over the past three years, according to Ding Hong, deputy director of the office in charge of the greening of the capital today.

The announcement was made at a meeting at which more than 100 units and several hundred individuals were rewarded for outstanding contributions to the city's greening. They represented 1.11 million people who have participated in the greening drive in the city's urban area since the beginning of this year.

Ding Hong, who is also the director of the municipal bureau of parks and woods, said 50 major streets, including Changan Boulevard and Qianmen Avenue from Chongwen to Xuanwu Streets have been lined by pines, cypresses, poplars, willows and gingkoes. Rockeries, fountains, flower beds and trees now make factories, government offices, schools, housing projects and lanes greener and more pleasant.

He cited the Capital Steel Company in West Beijing as an example. Landscaped areas in the company increased from 19 hectares in 1977 to 92 hectares at present.

However, Ding Hong pointed out, the city has an average of only 5.14 square meters of green land per person, lagging behind some major cities in the country and in the world.

By the end of 1986, Ding Hong said, the city expected to increase its green cover from 20 to 25 percent of the total urban area. A forest belt encircling the city at the second ring road will have been completed by that time.

Officials will [be] urged to complete 95 percent of their greening assignments by the end of 1986. The number of trees in the urban area will increase from the present 1.94 million to over 5 million, grassy areas from the present 3 million square meters to 5 million square meters, and more parks will be built.

CSO: 5020/14

BELJING

BRIEFS

FORESTRY FORUM--"Yesterday morning, the leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee invited certain youths of the Miaofeng Shan (Pan Jiao) forestry team to a forum. Comrade Duan Junyi, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, warmly praised them for setting a good example for the youths awaiting employment and devising a new path for realizing the four modernizations." Duan Junyi said: The youths' voluntary afforestation drive is a breakthrough in giving play to communist ideology. The youths must adhere to the principle of enlarging, perfecting and improving the mountainous areas. During the forum, (Pan Jiao), captain of the forestry team, gave a report on the situation of their forestry team. He said: our primary task is to make contributions to making the capital green and we have decided to do a good job of work in Miaofeng Shan in order to assist the building of the four modernizations. "Those attending the forum yesterday included Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing, vice mayors Wang Chun, Liu Jianfu, (He Guangchong), vice labor personnel minister, and other leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee and forestry institute." [HK130506 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 82]

CSO: 4007/20

STRIVE FOR GRAIN SELF-SUFFICIENCY

HK201324 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0114 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Dispatch by Chen Bin [7115 1755]: "Fujian Resolves To Become Self-Sufficient in Grain in 3 Years"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Fuzhou, 18 Oct--Leaders of the central authorities recently requested that Fujian Province, which has long been short of grain, manage to become basically self-sufficient in grain by 1985. This was learned recently by this reporter from the leading agricultural department of the province. In an interview, a person in charge of agricultural production in the province said: We feel confident and determined that we can accomplish the task.

This person first pointed out: over the past few years, Fujian Province has made good progress in grain production. From 1978-1981, grain output increased by 400 million jin each year, an average rate of 2.5 percent. But if we want to be self-sufficient in grain by 1985, we must increase by at least 500 million jin a year, that is to say, an average yearly increase of 3 percent.

What should we do to increase grain output at such a rate? On this question, the person in charge made an analysis of favorable and unfavorable conditions.

After more than 30 years of construction, he said, Fujian Province has strengthened its agricultural economy. Products such as sugar, timber, aquatic products, canned food and tea all occupy a certain place in the national output. Over the past few years, grain output has increased year after year. The peasants' income has markedly improved. In 1981 the peasants throughout the province received an average of about 200 yuan. The total floor area of new houses built by commune members was over 3,500 square meters last year. There was also a certain increase in grain output.

However, Fujian is densely populated, lacks sufficient cultivated land and has a poor foundation in grain production. Though the province has successively increased its grain output in recent years, the sources of grain supply are still insufficient. If Fujian is going to reach the national average level by the end of this century, he pointed out, it must increase its industrial and agricultural output value by 4 1/2 fold. The level of per capita rationing of grain in 1981 was 19 jin lower than the country's average level. Therefore, painstaking efforts must be made if the province is resolved to become self-sufficient in grain within 3 years.

In attaining grain self-sufficiency, it is necessary to continue with planned production and farming. Since the introduction of the production responsibility system in recent years, the area sown with grain has been to some extent reduced. This will unavoidably affect the increase of grain output. From now on, the province will ensure the area planted with grain, output and purchase quota by signing contracts with each unit. Thus the area sown with grain can be maintained at 32 million mu. This level will not be altered within this century.

In order to increase grain output by a wide margin, other measures must be taken to popularize good strains of seeds and to transform medium- and low-yield land into fertile soil. In the past 30 years, Fujian, with noted results, has launched three big drives to popularize good strains of seeds. Peasants have already benefitted from such practices. Since Fujian is prone to natural disasters, big investments should be made to build irrigation systems in order to transform 1 million mu of medium- and low-yield land into fertile soil. Meanwhile, measures should be taken to prevent pests and plant diseases so as to ensure a good crop irrespective of drought or waterlogging.

Building dykes to reclaim land from marshes is another measure to increase grain output. In recent years we have reclaimed tens of thousands of mu of land from marshes to increase grain production. Therefore, we will continue to reclaim 500,000 mu of land from marshes in the future, thus making good use of such fertile soils.

Finally, the person in charge said confidently: Not only should we consider existing problems, but we should also consider favorable conditions. Grain production is a matter of prime importance which can affect the situation as a whole, and is also the foundation of the national economy. A new situation will surely appear in the economy of Fujian Province provided grain self-sufficiency is attained.

CSO: 4007/20

NEW FOCUS ON LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY URGED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 8, 23 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Peng Xiaozhong [1756 2400 1813], Investigation and Research Office, Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, and Nan Jiazheng [0589 1367 2398] and Shen Weixuan [3088 1983 5503], Gansu Provincial Department of Animal Husbandry]

[Text] The political work report passed by the Fourth Session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress pointed out that "the animal husbandry industry is to be given attention as a breakthrough point for the province's development of large scale agriculture." Some theoretical workers and practical workers still have a different perception of this point of view; however, we feel that this point of view is still reasonable. Now we will set forward some of our views and ways of thinking for the consideration of all.

Devoting attention to the animal husbandry industry as a breakthrough point for agriculture in no way precludes vigorous development of forestry or the construction of water conservancy for a path that combines farming, forestry, and animal husbandry. Moreover it is necessary to proceed from a basis of simultaneous development of farming and animal husbandry to strengthen leadership in the animal husbandry industry, to change the position of the animal husbandry industry as being secondary to farming, and to re-arrange the focus of agricultural work and the proportional relationship among manpower, material, and financial resources within large scale agriculture so that the speed of development of the animal husbandry industry will be greater than the speed of development of the farming industry, to increase the ratio of the animal husbandry industry in agriculture, to improve the livelihood of the masses with all possible speed, and to give further impetus to development of farming, forestry, and economic diversification so as to lay a foundation for the modernization of agriculture in Gansu Province.

Gansu is located in the interior of China and is crisscrossed by the three transitional areas of the Qinghai, Xinjiang-Menggu and loess highlands. It is a vast land with complex climate where natural disasters are frequent, and in which serious droughts and low temperatures pose very great threats to agricultural production. Under the leadership of the party, the broad masses of cadres and people in the province have struggled arduously for 30 years to develop agricultural production, yet self-sufficiency in grain has not yet been attained. The ratio of economic crops is remarkably lower than the national level and quantities of goods are small. It is not possible to provide large quantities of raw materials for light industry. Rural villages are poor and backward. Many of the people still lack food and have little to wear, and life is extremely hard. In 1980, production teams in the province in which average per capita earnings were less than 50 yuan accounted for 58.5 percent of the total. Average per capita grain rations were 334 jin per year, 149 jin lower than the national average. Value of agricultural products per capita of the agricultural population was only 41.20 yuan.

Faced with stern realities, the broad masses of cadres and people are thinking about: What is to be done about Gansu's agriculture? What is to be done to eliminate poverty and change the situation quickly? At what place should our work make a breakthrough?

In order to answer this question, let us first look back for a moment at the road traveled for more than 30 years. Beginning in the 1950's, leaders at all levels as well as the masses of people thought of very many ways and expended arduous toil in solving the problem of food for the people of Gansu. In the end, in view of Gansu's many drought disasters, they pinned their hopes on the construction of water conservancy. This way of thinking was entirely understandable, and it will be necessary in future to continue the building of water conservancy to expand the irrigated area. Statistics show that over a period of more than 30 years, probably about 70 percent of the province's investment in agriculture went to the construction of water conservancy. In addition, large quantities of manpower and material resources were mobilized to build large water conservancy projects for electric power and irrigation at Jingdianyiqi and Jinghui, as well as numerous reservoirs to complete the harnessing of a group of small basins. The effectively irrigated area of the province increased from the 4.71 million mu of the period immediately following liberation to 12.78 million mu, an increase of 180 percent, which played an active role in increasing agricultural production. However, since more than 70 percent of Gansu consists of mountain and plains areas, an overwhelming portion of which is loess that is prone to scouring by rainfall, reliance on the development of water conservancy endeavors to make a breakthrough in Gansu's agriculture was entirely possible in some areas and results were extraordinary, but in large areas of hills, mountains and plains, there were genuine difficulties.

Still under the ideological guidance of "taking grain as the key link for all around development," we devoted great attention to grain production, actively spread superior crop varieties, used large amounts of chemical fertilizer, adopted sensible farming practices, prevented and controlled crop diseases and insect pests, and promoted the use of farm machines, etc. for remarkable results. Average grain yields for the province as a whole rose from 105 jin per mu to more than 200 jin per mu, more than double. In the area to the west of the Huang He, in particular, grain yields rose from somewhat more than 150 jin per mu to stabilize at more than 400 jin for self-sufficiency with some surplus. However, for the province as a whole, because of the poor natural conditions, the short growing season, low temperatures, and little rainfall in most areas, only a single not very good crop was possible. Droughts, hail storms, waterlogging floods, and such disasters were also very frequent, and once a disaster struck, there was little room for maneuver and risks were great. According to statistics, in the 26 year period between 1955 and 1979, the province experienced disasters annually over an area averaging more than 14 million mu with disasters striking almost 10 million mu or about 20 percent of the total cultivated land area. In the area to the east of the Huang He, the building of terraced fields was also an effective means of conserving water and soil; but there was no concomitant increase in the amount of fertilizer, so it was still impossible to increase yields. In Tongwei County, for example, 450,000 mu of fields had been terraced over the years for an average of 1 mu of terraced fields per person, but grain output remained at about what it had been before the fields were terraced, the crux of the problem being very poor soil fertility that was unable to satisfy crop growth needs. A situation came about in which "for every bit planted a handful was harvested," or even output being less than the seeds planted. Since 1974, the province's grain output has hovered around 10 billion jin for 8 years. Most recently, central government leadership comrades have noted that "in view of Gansu's natural peculiarities of drought and many disasters, any thought of sudden increase in grain output will face substantial difficulties. No tremendous rise in grain output is possible within a short period of time." "There is no use riveting one's gaze on the growing of grain on the cultivated land sole reliance on grain to change Gansu's circumstances will be fairly difficult." This is a correct conclusion to Gansu's many year's of trying to grow grain from which not only has there been no rise to grain output, but which has plunged all of the province's agriculture into a vicious cycle.

To summarize the foregoing, in terms of the province as a whole, water conservancy and grain production are as yet unable to become a breakthrough point for Gansu's development of agriculture. But will forestry be able to become the breakthrough point for development of agriculture? Forestry production is doubtlessly exceptionally important. Forests are a precious national resource, which can not only provide the country with lumber and many kinds of forestry byproducts for which there are no complete substitutes, but more importantly forests are natural protective screens for agricultural production and the people's livelihood; they serve a unique function in improving the ecological environment, in conserving soil and water, in holding water resources, in breaking winds and stabilizing sands, in regulating the climate, and in purifying the air. Gansu's present forest cover amounts to only 6.9 percent of the total land area, which is lower by almost half than the

national total, and much less than the more than 30 percent forest cover rate of the world's advanced forestry countries. One of the main reasons for Gansu's drought and many disasters is the serious damage that has been done to the ecological balance, and the extremely serious erosion. In consequence, large scale planting of trees for afforestation is an urgent priority. All the people must be mobilized and a campaign for planting trees and afforestation launched with great fanfare. However, the forestry production cycle is a fairly long one and Gansu's climate is cold making for slow tree growth. Generally speaking, newly planted forests will require more than 10 years or several decades before they will continuously provide benefits. (Of course, results can be seen within a period of 3 to 5 years in solving the fuel problem.) It will be difficult for the peasants to become prosperous quickly through reliance on afforestation.

2

Will the livestock industry be able to take up the task of being a breakthrough point for development of Gansu's agriculture? We believe it can. In this regard, we plan to make an analysis of subjective and objective conditions in Gansu's livestock industry.

In terms of objective conditions:

1. Gansu's natural conditions make for fairly easy development of the livestock industry. Of Gansu's total land area, 205 million mu or 30 percent is prairie. This is four times the amount of cultivated land and eight times the amount of forest land. Right now production capacity of most of the grassland is very low, yields of green grass for the province as a whole averaging only slightly more than 200 jin per mu, but potential for increased production is very great. The farming area also has 70 million mu of bald mountains and barren slopes, some of which could grow grass to raise livestock. Part (about 7 percent) of the cultivated land was wasteland opened to agriculture in the former pursuit of grain production. Most such cultivated land is on steeply sloping mountains high above sea level where grain production cannot be guaranteed and where soil erosion is serious. Were agriculture to be gradually abandoned here, trees planted and grass grown, the rotational cropping of grass, intercropping of grain and grass, and multiple planting of green manure crops done on other farmlands, a large amount of fine quality fodder could be produced for development of the livestock industry. Studies have shown that only about 25 percent of the solar energy that plants convert for use in the process of their growth is used directly by the human body. The remaining approximately 75 percent (stalks, stems and leaves, husks, and chaff can only be converted by the livestock industry into animal protein and fats suitable for use by the human body (animals also being able to use only 25 percent of it). This means that here in Gansu, farmland that produces 10 billion jin of grain as well as cotton, oil-bearing crops, and sugarcane is capable at the same time of producing about 3 billion jin of stalks, husks, bran, chaff and such agricultural byproducts. Right now a considerable portion of these stems are burned as fuel, and some of the remaining cake residues are used directly as fertilizer, which is a very great waste. Accompanying the gradual amelioration of the rural energy problem, large quantities may be used to feed livestock, and an

agricultural output equivalent to 75 percent of the solar energy converted can be re-used (still another large amount will become organic fertilizer). All of this can be done in a situation of no competition by people for land or grain. Consequently, it is not necessary to wait for the province as a whole to solve its grain problems.

2. The people of Gansu have a tradition and experience in the animal husbandry industry. More than 1,940 years ago in the Western Han Period, the great general Ma Shoujiu brought several thousand cattle, sheep, and goats to Gansu to develop an animal husbandry industry. The "Book of History" records that at "Tianshui, Longxi, Beidi, and Shangjun. . . there were livestock as far as the eye could see." At Qin'an, Tongwei, and Huining in the central region, people had a common saying about "diligent farming and widespread raising of livestock." Somewhat more than 200 years ago, many places to the west of the Huang He were still fertile livestock farms where "one could see cattle and sheep when the wind flattened the grass." Today the broad masses of fraternal Tibetan, Mongolian, Yugur, and Kazakh nationalities are still engaged primarily in livestock industry production. Even in agricultural areas, the broad masses of Han people also have abundant experience in livestock industry production. In rural villages, numerous peasant households and folk veterinaries have handed down for several generations the job of being a veterinary, and many peasants have plentiful experience in raising and breeding livestock. As a result of protracted practice in production, they have bred a large number of superior species of livestock and poultry such as Hequ horses, white yaks, Qingyang donkeys, jingyuan [723] 6678], Jingtai tanyang sheep, Min County deep purple lambs, Lanzhou large tail sheep, Wuwei hogs, Hezuo hogs, and Jingning chickens, which occupy a certain position in the country's livestock industry. By tapping the several thousand years experience of the masses and passing along to the peasants advanced, modern, scientific techniques, combining the two, productivity can be greatly increased.

3. The state has asked Gansu to vigorously develop the animal husbandry industry and provide large quantities of livestock products. In national terms, during the 1950's Gansu was already one of the four major pastoral areas in the country, and today it is still one of the 10 most important pastoral provinces. The state hopes that Gansu will provide not grain but livestock products. In March 1980, Comrade Xiaoping said, "The northwest should take the path of the livestock industry, grow grass and plant forests, develop existing pastures, build new pastures, and liberalize private plots as well. When a good job of this has been done and the livestock industry has developed, income in pastoral areas will be able to increase very much and what is poor today can become rich in the future." Recently Comrade Yaobang noted that Gansu "has to make up its mind to develop the livestock industry; the raising of cattle and sheep can be greatly developed." The livestock industry can be summed up in 12 words as far as species are concerned: hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, donkeys, mules, chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits, bees, and camels. In terms of livestock byproducts (and their byproducts), the 12 most important are: meat, eggs, milk, honey, fur [hair], hides, down, bristles, feathers, goat animals, entrails, and fat. In terms of improving the people's livelihood and providing raw materials for light industry and

goods for export, all are important. In terms of development of agriculture and increasing output of grain and economic crops, it is an inexhaustible source of manure for agriculture and also a source of power needed for agriculture. Therefore, development of the livestock industry appears extremely important. In addition, in terms of making the national minority economy flourish, strengthening the unity of the nation and consolidating national defense, it is incumbent upon us to develop the livestock industry rapidly.

4. Leaders at all levels and the masses in Gansu attach extreme importance to development of the animal husbandry industry. The program for Gansu's agricultural development proposed by the provincial government is as follows: Taking agriculture as the key link with simultaneous development of farming and livestock raising, with all around development of farming, forestry, livestock raising, sideline occupations, and fisheries, and adapting general methods to local conditions laying particular significance on each. It is also intended to devote attention to the livestock industry as a breakthrough point for large scale agriculture. The broad masses of grass-roots cadres and masses have also proceeded from realities in their work to begin development of the livestock industry as a major course for curing rural poverty and bringing about prosperity. Comrades in Wudu Prefecture said it succinctly: "As compared with forestry, development of the animal husbandry industry has a short production period and results can be seen quickly. As compared with grain production, the impact of disasters is less and output value higher. As compared with development of commune and brigade industries, it can be spread among myriad households and requires neither power nor raw materials." Throughout the prefecture they have set up 17 livestock industry base communes and 15 key livestock industry communes. There they carry out a program of "taking livestock as the key," and they are preparing to use these communes to energize development of the livestock industry throughout the prefecture. Following investigation and study plus summarization of experiences, the Yuzhong County CPC Committee proposed that the mountain regions in the north carry out simultaneous development of livestock and farming, in a program of development of growing grass, planting trees, and raising tanyang sheep. This was supported by the masses and preliminary successes have been won. In Zhonglianchuan Commune, for example, between 1975 and 1981 grain output was in the decline while the raising of sheep rose in a straight line. In 1978 the number was 5,345; in 1979, 5,675; in 1980, 6,309; and in 1981, it suddenly leaped to 7,300. In the commune, households raising more than 15 sheep number 235, which is 24 percent of the total number of peasant households, and some peasant households that have become prosperous through the raising of sheep have appeared.

5. In some agriculturally developed countries of the world, the animal husbandry industry is fairly well developed and a considerable number of them have taken the course of growing grass and raising livestock to make agriculture prosper. In Australia, where grain yields had been only 60 or 70 jin per mu, large scale importation of pulse type grasses was done following World War II for development of the livestock industry. This caused grain yields to increase to more than 130 jin per mu, and the livestock industry, particularly the sheep raising industry, became one of the most advanced in the world. In Denmark, between 30 and 40 percent of cultivated land is used

for the growing of pasture grass for development of a cattle raising industry. Formerly France relied on imports to meet its grain needs, but since the 1940's it has used its advanced industrial base to develop a livestock industry, and as of 1953 its livestock products had risen to 57 percent of the output value of its agriculture. Grain output also increased tremendously, and as of 1965 France had become a grain exporting country. Today it is second only to the United States in world exports of wheat. Following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, as a result of the liberalization of policies cadres at all levels gradually come to understand the experiences of these countries and adopted a positive attitude in learning from them. This has been extremely beneficial in our development of livestock industry production.

Looked at in terms of conditions provided in Gansu for the livestock industry itself:

1. The livestock industry possesses a fairly strong ability to withstand disasters. The principal food for livestock is pasture grass, and the ability of pasture grass to withstand disasters is much stronger than that of farm crops. The spring droughts that regularly occur in Gansu are bad for crop growth, but their affect on pasture grasses, particularly on perennial pulse family pasture grasses, is minimal. In 1981 during the great drought in the province's central region, no crop was harvested from 23 percent of the summer fields in Tongwei County and on 47 percent of the summer fields, only a seed crop was harvested. The remaining 30 percent had a slight harvest. However the effect was fairly slight on perennial pulse family pasture grasses such as red bean grass, alfalfa, and shadawang [3097 2092 2489]. The local masses said, "The crops had long since died, but the pasture grass was still growing right along!" During that year, 94 percent of the farmland lost all its crops. Agricultural production fell seriously, yet the effect on the livestock industry was not great. Large livestock animals showed a more than 16 percent net rate of increase, showing the powerful ability to withstand disaster.
2. The livestock industry can use Gansu's water and heat conditions rather well. The total amount of annual rainfall in Gansu was small and it is distributed unevenly. Most of it is concentrated in the three months of July, August, and September. By that time the summer field harvest is already a foregone conclusion, and it is difficult for the autumn fields to make full use of the rainfall. But pasture grass, particularly perennial pasture grass, is still able to make full use of precipitation during the rainy season and grow rapidly. In addition, when temperatures fall and after farm crops stop growing, pasture grass continues to grow and has a growing season that is from 1 to 3 months longer than for farm crops. That is to say it has a 40 to 50 percent energy conversion period and is thereby able to produce a large amount of livestock products and increase earnings.
3. The livestock industry requires small investment, has rapid turnover, and large benefits. Most of what livestock and poultry use is agricultural by-products and pasture grass that people cannot use directly and that has a low value, but they produce fine quality and fairly high value hides, fur, meat, milk, eggs, honey and such livestock and poultry products, and even with large livestock, "cows give birth to cows, and in 2 to 3 years there are 5 cattle."

Within a single year hogs can be raised from shoats to fattened hogs and removed from inventory. For sheep it is, "raising a flock of sheep is like having five ripe crops a year." For chickens, rabbits, and bees, the turnover is rapid and compensation from taking care of them is high, benefits accruing within a single year. Moreover, full use can be made of auxiliary rural workforces, dispersed fodder resources, and family waste materials thereby permitting the peasants to become prosperous rapidly. In addition, forestry production accumulated funds for development of agriculture. In the two purely livestock industry counties of the province, Subei and Akesai, average per capita income has been more than 300 yuan for many years in a row.

4. The livestock industry can promote development of farming and forestry. In addition to the accumulation of funds for farming and forestry by the livestock industry mentioned previously, development of the livestock inevitably provides large quantities of animal power and manure for farming, making possible intensive farming and large scale use of organic fertilizer, thereby increasing crops ability to withstand disasters and promote development of agricultural production. For the forestry industry, large amounts of animal power and manure are also precious. In addition, development of a livestock industry also requires growing of grass, and pasture grass is able to conserve soil and store water, promote soil fertility, and improve ecological conditions. It helps successful afforestation and can sustain farming and forestry production. The province already has a certain number of advanced models in the growing of grass to raise livestock with livestock promoting farming for bumper harvests in both farming and the livestock industry. With the help of comrades from the provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Wutong Sixth Brigade in Yongchang Commune, Wuwei County in the Inland Irrigation District west of the Huang He transplanted sweet clover into its grainfields in the practice of a "3 year three zone crop rotation system," in which the area planted to grass amounted to 87 percent of the grainfield area. Annual green grass output amounted to 1.2 million jin, more than 200,000 jin of cornstalk silage was put in storage, and 300 head of hogs, eight milk cows, more than 100 head of sheep, and 43 large livestock animals were raised. Total grain output, public accumulations, and average per capita earnings for 1980 were 40.38, 200, and 183.8 percent higher respectively than in 1976, and the farm economy began to form a benevolent cycle. Following many years of growing alfalfa, Napo Production Brigade in Shichuan Commune, Tongwei County, located in the province's central drought region reduced its grain field area from 2,300 mu to 1,500 mu. Grain output rose from the all-time high total of somewhat more than 230,000 jin to more than 260,000 jin.

5. The livestock industry is a strength for Gansu Province and conditions for its rapid development are in being. During the past 32 years, the livestock industry in Gansu Province has developed considerably. Livestock animals of all kinds now number 20 million, 2.6 times the number in 1949. In addition, the original fine species of domestic livestock have been preserved and their quality improved, while at the same time a large number of superior variety livestock breeds have been continuously imported from outside the country for the successful breeding of a new variety of finehaired Gansu mountain goats, creating conditions for rapid increase in numbers and steady improvement in quality of the province's livestock industry.

Gansu Province also has a veterinary medicine science and technology corps to serve development of the livestock industry. Incomplete statistics show more than 90 high grade scientific and technical personnel above the level of high grade veterinaries in the province, including those in central government units in Gansu, and an additional large number of lecturers, research assistants, and veterinaries. This veterinary corps has made important contributions for many years in the development of the province livestock industry and many of the results of their research have been spread throughout the country as a whole. In future, when vigorous efforts are made to develop Gansu's livestock industry, it will play an even greater role.

Of course, Gansu also has some unfavorable conditions for development of a livestock industry, most important of which are the following: Lack of full consensus about development of the livestock industry and insufficient serious attention to the growing of grass to raise livestock; the still rather low level of agricultural production, which is unable to supply large quantities of concentrated livestock feed for the livestock industry within a short period of time. Some prairies have seriously deteriorated and are unable to support large increases in the number of livestock. Quality of some livestock has deteriorated, and there is a shortage of superior breed stud animals. County and commune veterinary organizations are not all they could be. Numerous problems exist in them, with scientific research forces below the provincial level being fairly weak, and knowledge about scientific raising of livestock not being widespread, etc.

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If the livestock industry is to become the breakthrough point for development of the province's agriculture, a firm grip will have to be taken on work in several regards with the vigorous support of agriculture and water conservancy as well as of industry and science and technology as follows:

1. Genuine change in the secondary position of the livestock industry with strengthening of leadership of the livestock industry. The livestock industry is, of course, an independent economic sector with the same standing as farming. Marx said, "Without production of the general, there can be no general production. Production is always in special production sector; such as farming, the livestock industry, manufacturing industries, or their sum total." Engels said, "Increase in the output of all sectors --the livestock industry, farming, and family handicraft industries --- permits human productivity to produce needed goods greater than those needed to sustain productivity." This shows that Marx and Engels long ago pointed out that the livestock industry and farming are two different and independent production sectors, and that they are on an equal footing with other sectors of the national economy. Today, in other developed countries of the world, as a result of the rapid development of the livestock feed industry, and the specialization and socialization of the livestock industry, the livestock industry has long since become an independent economic entity. However, for a long time, except for the pastoral regions of the province, in most areas the livestock industry has always been subordinate to farming and in the position of a sideline. Some cadres in charge of farming and the direction of dairy work, numerous cadres have always maintained an idea that there is no need for independent planning or special handling of

the livestock industry, which has seriously restricted development of the livestock industry. Therefore, if the livestock industry is to develop rapidly, it will be necessary, first of all, to solve problems in people's understanding and to correct ideas of "emphasis on farming and slighting livestock raising," to make real changes in the position of the livestock industry as a sideline occupation, to strengthen leadership of the livestock industry, to increase investment in the livestock industry, to devote attention to the livestock industry as a major industry in the province's rural villages, and to devote attention to it as a breakthrough point for large scale agriculture.

2. Continued diligent implementation of party policies for the livestock industry. The future will require continued consolidation, perfection, and improvement in all forms of responsibility systems, and the carrying out of public and private livestock raising concurrently in a program of walking on two legs in which private livestock raising is the key link, vigorous continued support for and development of households specialized in the raising of livestock, and arousal of the enthusiasm of the myriad households for development of the livestock industry. Also required is formulation of a series of new programs, policies, and ordinances for the protection and development of the livestock industry on the basis of the livestock industry's special position as a breakthrough point for agriculture. For example, in pastoral areas and in semi-pastoral semi-agricultural livestock industry base communes, programs of "taking livestock as the key link" should be instituted with new policies for encouragement and rewards, and policies for preferential prices and subsidies instituted together with policies for the protection of stud livestock, and policies for encouragement to the development of livestock product processing and integration of livestock raising, industry, and commerce. Until such time as the central authorities promulgate the "Grasslands Law," and the "Veterinary Medicine Law," we can formulate provisional regulations on protection of the grasslands and on prevention and control of animal epidemic diseases as well as quarantine regulations, etc.

3. Vigorous development of livestock feed production to establish a secure material foundation for the livestock industry. Vigorous development of the livestock industry requires, first of all, vigorous development of livestock feed production. Production should increase on farmlands, bald mountains, barren slopes, and grasslands alike, and development of production and spread of scientific methods of processing and use should advance together. This includes the storing of corn silage, alkalization of plant stalks, and detoxification of residues of certain oil-bearing crops being done successfully, etc. In the provinces central and eastern prefectures, the growing of alfalfa, red bean grass, and the practice of grass field crop rotation should be promoted. In prefectures to the west of the Huang He, the "3 year three zone crop rotation system" should be promoted, with adaptation of general methods to local situations for the spread of grass and grain intercropping, multiple cropping, and a change from letting the red soil lie fallow to making it green and letting it lie fallow as measures for the production of livestock feed.

Huaguan Prefecture's experiences in the pooling of its own funds to build a livestock feed processing plant, and the production and promotion of blended livestock feeds should be promoted. A group of small livestock feed processing

plants should be built for the processing of blended livestock feeds, with livestock products being exchanged for raw materials or grain being exchanged for raw materials, and allowing existing livestock feed to play a greater role for promotion of the development of the livestock raising industry.

The experiences of Yongjing County in popularizing solar stoves should be vigorously promoted. It is recommended that the province designate several industrial plants responsible for large scale production of solar stoves, and to reduce both costs and unprofitable sales. This could also be supported through the use of loans or subsidies. Use of wind power and methane production should also be promoted through an adaptation of general methods to local situations. Places having coal resources should encourage communes and brigades to operate small coal mines. In short, large quantities of crop stalks and stems, and weeds can be rescued from stove chambers and kang cavities to feed livestock and fertilize the fields.

4. Operation of stud farms and doing a good job of improving livestock and poultry breeds. The province currently has very few stud farms, and quality of studs that can be provided is also not high. We must decide to run existing stud farms well, make clear the direction in which they should be run, improve management and administration, strive to insure that soon the studs that leave farms will meet standards, and convert losing farms into profitable farms. In addition, it is necessary to do regional planning for improvement of the province's domestic livestock breeds, distribute them equitably, and build a new group of livestock (and poultry) stud farms so as to take care of supply and demand for stud animals within the province, and satisfy needs in development of the livestock industry.

Summarization should be done of past importation of superior breeds and development of hybrid improvement work. Most important is improvement in fine hair goats for which research and planning for continued improvements should be done.

5. Intensification of scientific research on veterinary medicine and the work of spreading scientific techniques. If the livestock industry is to experience great development, a series of problems in the realm of science and technology will have to continue to be solved. Examples are: Study of ways to build up the grasslands using relatively little investment of funds; research on ways of growing grass on barren slopes and bald mountains; research on problems for improvement of breeds suited to local feeding conditions; research on ways of preventing and controlling epidemic diseases in poultry; research on problems existing in the livestock industry economy and circulation area, etc. It is necessary to organize forces, do overall planning, and solve these problems little by little over a period of time.

Vigorous development of science popularization work. Knowledge about veterinary medicine scientific techniques has to be gotten into rural villages and pastoral areas so that the masses can master scientific and technical knowledge for rapid development of productivity. Research work must go hand in hand with the work of popularizing science, and consideration should be given to problems

in promoting results at the very time topics for research are begun. Research achievements that cannot be promoted in practical work are of no real significance, and research achievements that cannot be applied to practical work should not be rewarded. Scientists and technicians should be organized to engage in actual production, and to run study classes and give specialized lectures on production problems, to write small handbooks and propaganda materials for the popularization of science, and spread scientific knowledge.

6. Strengthened building of livestock veterinary corps. In addition to the rotational training of groups of existing personnel over a period of time to increase their skills, it is recommended that the province consider reviving the Northwest Academy of Veterinary Science, increase by two or three the number of secondary animal husbandry schools, and increase courses in animal husbandry in each and every secondary school. In some cases people can be sent from one commune to another or from one household to another for the training of technical personnel as households specializing in the raising of livestock. Veterinary medicine personnel should be looked after politically, professionally, and in their daily lives with help given them to improve politically, to advance technically, and to improve their livelihood so that they can dedicate themselves heart and soul to livestock veterinary work.

7. Test operation of the integration of livestock raising, industry, and commerce for gradual solution to problems existing in the circulation field. Right now there are numerous links in the circulation of livestock products plus a great deal of waste that means no profits or very thin profits for producers and affects the enthusiasm of producers. In some cases comparative prices of industrial and herdsmen products, or farmer and herdsmen products, or even between one livestock product and another are inequitable. This also impairs the enthusiasm of producers. These problems have already hurt the production and consumption, and if they are not solved, there will be very great future troubles. It is suggested that the province consider emulating the experiences of Sichuan Province in gradually solving the disjointed situation between production and circulation so that the two will be organically linked for an integrated transition from production, to supply, to marketing.

BRIEFS

SHELTER BELT MEETING--The North China Shelter Belt Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Forestry recently held an on-the-spot conference in Zhangye Prefecture on building shelter belts on farmland, to sum up work, popularize experiences, and strive to create a new situation in this work. Leading cadres concerned from Gansu, Ningxia and Nei Monggol attended the conference. The participants inspected the building of shelter belts on farmland in Zhangye, Linze and Gaotai counties. At present three shelter belts have been basically built up on 1.2 million mu of farmland in the prefecture, accounting for 60 percent of the effective irrigated area. These belts have done well in controlling damage done to farmland by sandstorms and changed the farmland's microclimate, thus increasing production. The conference studied and discussed plans for building up shelter belts on farmland from 1983 to 1985. The participants resolved to strive to build such belts on 8.8 million mu of farmland during this period, on the basis of those already built on 6.64 million mu of farmland in 3 irrigation areas. (Hao Ruishan) of the Ministry of Forestry, and Gansu Provincial Vice Governor Zhang Jiangang spoke at the meeting. Provincial CPC committee first secretary Feng Jixin and Lanzhou PLA units first political commissar Xiao Hua received the participants at the conclusion of the meeting. [HK160826 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 15 Oct 82]

SUMMER GRAIN OUTPUT--Jiuquan Prefecture, Gansu Province, has reaped a bumper summer grain harvest this year. According to statistics compiled at the end of September, the prefecture put over 159.4 million jin of grains into storage and overfulfilled its summer grain procurement plan by 8 percent. The fine quality rate of summer grains handed over to the state this year reaches 96 percent. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 5 Oct 82 SK]

0001 0007/20

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU ECOLOGY FORUM--An international academic forum on applying ecological principles to developing agricultural production jointly held by the Foreign Affairs Bureau and the Environmental Protection Bureau of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and the U.S. Hawaiian East and West Central Environment and Policy Research Institute closed in Guangzhou on 11 October. A similar forum was held in Kunming Yunnan. Twelve agricultural ecologists from the United States, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand as well as specialists from the United Nations and 30 Chinese specialists from Beijing, Yunnan and Guangdong attended the forum. They fully exchanged academic views and practical experiences. Nineteen treatises were sent to the forum. Participants at the forum also discussed the possibility of future cooperation. [HK150931 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Oct 82 HK]

SUGARCANE PRODUCTION--The harvested area of sugarcane in Guangdong is more than 20 percent greater than last year, and output of industrial sugar will show an increase of 16.61 percent compared with the last refining season. The harvested area of sugarcane in Zhanjiang Prefecture is 1.145 million mu, some 328,000 mu more than last year, while the prefecture's output of industrial sugar has increased from 2.5 million to 3.3 million tons. This year the province's daily sugar refining capacity will be 113,200 tons, nearly 30,000 tons more than the figure 2 years ago. [HK240912 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0118 GMT 23 Oct 82 HK]

CSO: 30077.0

GUANGXI

BRIEFS

BUMPER HARVEST--Guangxi is expected to increase grain production by over 2 billion jin this year and to achieve a record grain output. The autumn-harvested rice crop is estimated to show an increase of about 1 billion jin over last year, following an increase of 1.35 billion jin of grain in the first half of the year. The weather was favorable in most parts of the region this year. [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0744 GMT 23 Oct 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/20

HEBEI

COMMENTARY ON AGRICULTURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK181418 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Concentrate Energy on the Study of Problems in the Agricultural Production Responsibility System"]

[Text] Since all areas in our province implemented the agricultural production responsibility system, they have achieved outstanding results in production. However, this does not mean that the production responsibility system ends here and rural areas have completed their work of readjusting the relations of production.

Judging from the situation of all areas, we still have a great deal of work to do in perfecting and improving the production responsibility system. For example, we must seriously study and solve the problems of how to develop the production of commodities and how to achieve specialization and socialization.

In the course of implementing the production responsibility system, commune members in many communes and brigades whose working ability is strong and production technology high are willing to contract for farmwork on more land. However, since they developed diversification, some skilled workers, specialized households and key households have not had sufficient time to engage in farmwork and have felt that contracting for farmwork on land is a burden. They are willing to contract for less or no farmwork on land.

From this situation, we can also see that even after production develops, the responsibility system will still change. Rural areas will eventually achieve specialization and socialization. If a household or a group is regarded as a contracting unit which is small but all-embracing, this kind of economic form cannot long exist. The process of achieving specialization and socialization and promoting commodity production is very long. The situation of all places varies. It is short in some places and long in others. We must make the best use of the situation and gradually achieve it in accordance with the development of productive forces and with the requirements of production. The specialized households and key households in many communes and brigades are the embryonic form of specialization in commodity production and are the transitional form of rural areas proceeding to specialization and socialization. The emergence

of these specialized and key households will bring about a series of changes in rural areas. We must pay close attention to the masses' new creations, study and analyze them, maintain the advantages and discard the disadvantages so as to make the responsibility system constantly develop.

Leaders at all levels, with the same enthusiasm displayed during the establishment of cooperatives, must concentrate their energy on the study of problems in the agricultural production responsibility system so as to speed up our province's agriculture.

CSO: 4007/20

COMMENTARY ON PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK180824 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Make the Best Use of the Situation and Gradually Improve the Agricultural Production Responsibility System"]

[Text] The commentary says: In his report at the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang points out that over recent years, as many forms of the production responsibility system have been established in rural areas, productive forces have been further emancipated. We must long persist in implementing them. We can gradually improve them on the basis of summing up the masses' practical experiences. We cannot run counter to the masses' desires and rashly change them. Moreover, we cannot take the road back.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some 290,000 production teams in rural areas in our province have implemented different forms of the production responsibility system. Therefore, over the past few years, the rural economic situation has been thriving and many places which experienced difficulties have solved their food problem. Places whose material conditions were originally good have had a picture of prosperity. This is admitted by everyone.

However, does the agricultural production responsibility system end here? No. There are still many new problems which we must explore and study. In the light of our province's situation, we must avoid two kinds of phenomena: one is to say that the masses' enthusiasm is so high and the major matter has been completed. Another is old rules and regulations. When stress is laid on unified control and distribution, people will immediately resort to the previous leftist ways. Leaders at all levels must pay attention to these two kinds of trends. The correct method should be that on the basis of maintaining peasants' enthusiasm, we must make the best use of the situation and further perfect and promote all forms of the production responsibility system. How do we perfect and promote them?

1. We must solve well the new problems which emerge in the course of implementing the responsibility system. We must popularize advanced experiences, correctly handle the relation between unified control and individual contracting in the responsibility system. We must neither decentralize things too much nor control them too rigidly.

2. We must use the view of development to give guidance. In the light of the situation of our province, as peasants are enthusiastic and production has developed, we must allow some who are very good at their work, specialized households and key households to contract for less or no responsibility plots as they please. We must fervently support them to develop livestock production, do well in diversification and develop commodity production in order to ensure specialization and socialization. Specialization and socialization must finally be achieved in rural areas. Leaders at all levels must clearly understand this, define the orientation, regularly analyze the new situation and study and solve the new problems. Following the development of productive forces and the requirements of production, we must make the best use of the situation and make the production responsibility system develop constantly and healthily.

CAD: 4007/20

REGULATION OF MUNICIPAL FARM PRODUCTS MARKETS DISCUSSED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Shi Hongshang [1597 0364 0794]: "Strengthening of Management to Enliven the Economy--Readjustment of Shijiazhuang Municipal Agricultural Sideline Products Markets"]

[text] Since the late 1978 removal of restrictions on Shijiazhuang Municipal agricultural sideline products markets, goods arriving at the markets have steadily increased and their range has steadily developed, making them an indispensable part of the lives of the people in the city. The situation we found during a recent survey of the agricultural sideline products markets was as follows:

1. Municipal Agricultural Sideline Products Market Development

Shijiazhuang's municipal agricultural sideline products markets went through three general stages of development:

The first stage (the end of 1978 to 1979) was characterized largely by progressive lifting of market restrictions, gradual liberalization of policies, and a beginning of market liveliness. In 1978 the city and its suburbs lifted some restrictions on agricultural sideline products markets, and at the end of December lifted still further restrictions on eight agricultural sideline products markets within the municipal area. However, since these markets were in out-of-the-way places or distant from the city, neither buyers nor sellers wanting to frequent them, the market situation was slack and transactions were very few. Mostly the peasants sold their goods in the city's main thoroughfares. As an accommodation to both buyers and sellers, twice in 1979 the city carried out surveys and readjustments. Furthermore, agricultural sideline products belonging to communes and brigades (with the exception of cotton), agricultural sideline products belonging to communes and brigades collectively (not including central procurement or assigned procurement goods), industrial products from commune and brigade enterprises, as well as rural food and beverage businesses operated in cities were permitted entry to the city for sale, and the markets began to become lively.

The second stage (1980 to May 1981) was characterized primarily by an increase in the size of markets, an increase in market construction, and ever increasing liveliness of the markets. As municipal agricultural sideline products

markets, developed, the number of agricultural sideline products markets increased to 16, the largest of them being on Qingnian Road and Guang'an Street. The Market on Qingnian Road averaged 500 stalls daily and had a daily flow of 60,000 people. During the peak season or on holidays, market stalls averaged 600 to 700 daily, and between 70,000 and 80,000 people, or a maximum of 90,000 people, visited them. In order to meet needs of market development, construction at major markets and at nine ordinary markets. During the first half of 1981 four markets were enlarged and three new ones were built. Some markets also set up rudimentary inns and opened canteens. They also installed honest weight scales, drinking water barrels, medicine chests, air hoses, egg candling boxes, and meat counters, and provided many services such as acting in making out bills of sales [for the illiterate], helping process surplus products, and solving storage problems for some goods. The amounts of agricultural sidelines products arriving at the markets and the number of transactions increased tremendously. The number of transactions in 1981 increased 86.6 percent over 1980. The number of transactions in the five major agricultural byproducts, meat, poultry, and eggs; aquatic products; vegetables; dry and juicy fruits; and fats and oils, increased several fold over 1979, a more than eightfold increase taking place for pork.

In the third stage (end of May 1981 to May 1982), mostly market agricultural sideline products flourished even more, with no slack season taking place in the major markets, and the busy season becoming busier. First was a steady increase in agricultural sideline products, which provided the markets with ample sources of supply. Agricultural sideline products arriving in the markets were of many varieties and large quantities. Numbers of transactions were high. Second was increased state-owned collective business participation in the agricultural sideline products markets to take a leading role in the markets. Third was with development of economic diversification, diverse ways of doing business, and numerous flow channels, industrial products for use in daily life, wooden furniture, sundries, clothing processing, repair services, food and beverages steadily entered the markets to add a new component to the city's agricultural sideline product markets for development in the direction of comprehensiveness and specialization.

2. Role of Municipal Sideline Product Markets

First, a combination of large, medium, and small markets have come into being among the city's 17 agricultural sideline products markets, and they pretty well cover all areas of the city. The major markets have preliminarily established an agricultural sideline products market network, which is playing an active role in providing things that state-owned businesses do not provide, in satisfying the needs of the masses for diversity, in enlivening the city and countryside economy, in making markets flourish, and in increasing the livelihoods of the masses.

First, a conspicuous supplementary role. During the more than 3 years since the lifting of restrictions on the city's agricultural sideline products markets, the variety of goods coming to market have steadily increased, and the numbers of transactions have continued to climb. The number of transactions in more than 3 years amounted to 2.86 percent of the total number of retail sale for social commodities, with transactions in food products

accounting for 90 percent of the total number of transactions. Number of transactions for commodities provided by agricultural sideline products markets as a ratio of marketing done by the state-owned business network have increased year by year. In 1981 the ratio of transactions for five food commodities in the markets versus sales by state-owned businesses was as follows: beef and lamb, 204 percent; dry and juicy fruits, 59.8 percent; pork, poultry, and eggs 27 percent; fats and oils 21 percent; and aquatic products 14 percent. They provided large quantities of agricultural sideline products to residents, ameliorated the shortage of supply of certain commodities by state-owned businesses, satisfied different needs of the urban people, and played a supplementary role.

Second, enlivening of the city and countryside economy, and promotion of agricultural and industrial production. With the implementation of rural economic policies and rapid development of the rural commodity economy, agricultural sideline products steadily increased; more varieties reached markets; quantities were large, and transactions were rapid. To take 1981, for example, commodities arriving in the markets had a value of more than 24 million yuan, 23 percent from production teams and production brigades, 36 percent from individual commune members, and 41 percent from small retailers. Commodities traded had a value of more than 22 million yuan, 79.9 percent of the total purchased by urban residents, and 6.72 percent purchased by state-owned and collectively owned businesses. Purchases by government organizations and groups, and by entrepreneurial units amounted to 5.96 percent. Production team and commune member procurement amounted to 5 percent. Small retailers bought 1.43 percent. Many commune, brigade, and commune member agricultural sideline products both enlivened the urban agricultural sideline products markets and increased the economic income of communes, brigades, and commune members.

Third, market prices were substantially stable, with a slight rise in overall level. Following the lifting of restrictions on urban agricultural sideline products markets, as a result of the steady increase in market varieties and quantities, market prices remained steady. In 1979 following the year end increase in prices for eight different non-staple foods, as a result of the increase in agricultural sideline products market prices of state-owned business prices, and the relationship between supply and demand, agricultural sideline products market prices rose again, but were basically stable. Since the beginning of 1981, accompanying state readjustment of prices for some agricultural sideline products and increase in the negotiated price for some agricultural sideline products, the overall level of prices for urban market agricultural sideline products has climbed again. Market prices for agricultural sideline products have changed largely as a result of lack of supply of certain commodities from state-owned businesses or the relationship between supply and demand in different seasons; for pork and chicken eggs most notably. A look at the current urban agricultural sideline products markets shows a fairly great difference between list prices and market prices. Except for edible fuel commodities (pork and chicken eggs), which are close to or lower than the list prices in state-owned businesses, prices for most commodities, particularly for fresh vegetables and aquatic products, are higher than state list prices.

Figure 13. City Agricultural Sideline Products

4. Need To Continue To Promote And Enhance City Agricultural Sideline Products Marketing Efforts

First, in the building here, there should be diligent carrying out of a program of "the new economics." The key line with market regulation is "supplementary," which means applying the principles of managing without money. It means: increasing production, saving things, giving supporting help to the people, and lowering market prices, thereby attacking profiteers and speculators and obtaining a living and good life for the city's agricultural and industrial workers.

It is a pity that the Government has not been performing to the purpose of controlling selling products. When they approved procurement licence of the products, these peddlars should be allowed who collect goods from the villages and sell them in the cities. They then take into the cities to sell them, as should the be in cities who buy in bulk from the villages and sell them in the cities and save one tier from speculators. In principle, in the case of goods of the peasants, goods that have no speculators in the market, they should be sold in the cities, and the peasants should be allowed to sell them in the cities. They should not purchase and

that have accumulated locally, following approval by industrial and commercial administrative departments, transportation for sale may be authorized and should be vigorously encouraged to protect commune members' proper interests and business activities.

Third, is intensification of market supervision and inspection to stabilize market prices. First comes active publicizing of market regulations and price policies, with intensified control over prices small retailers charge. Second is resolute halting and stern handling of illegal activities such as adulteration of goods, short weighing, jacking up prices, and reselling at a profit goods bought up in state-owned retail shops.

Fourth is intensification of city agricultural sideline products markets management. Advocacy of enlightened management and courteous service in accordance with the requirements of the campaign of "five concerns and four beautifications," and the need to continue to solve problems of dirtiness, lack of order, and deficiencies existing in city agricultural sideline products markets. One thing required in this regard is attention to market sanitation to achieve the "three cleanlinesses" (cleanliness and tidiness of market grounds, of food and beverage areas, and of food and beverage handlers), the "five implementations" (washing and sanitization of food implements in three basins of water, dust and insect covers for food and beverage businesses and for prepared food products, wrapping of foods in paper, promoting the use of implements to handle food, and inspection of raw meat.) Second is attention to market order with implementation of the "four fixedes." First a fixed site: formulation of readjustment programs for existing markets and for trading sites that develop spontaneously; second, a fixed scope: varieties coming to market must conform to policy regulations, unauthorized resale of industrial goods being banned; third, fixed standards: Stage by stage and group by group designing and improvement of the form of market stalls; fourth fixed management: prompt readjustment of markets on the basis of the season and the situation in goods coming to market so as to achieve marketing by individual lines in an orderly layout with no doing business in passageways. When not permitted, major avenues and major public places may not be used to set up stalls or make sales. Third is attention to market service to solve problems in quality of service. Market managerial personnel should establish a psychology of singleminded service to the people. They should install honest weight scales, egg candlers, meat counters, rental platform scales and diverse services as a convenience to both buyers and sellers. They should also continue to expand market service facilities such as market service offices, bins, and canteens and provide shelters against the sun and dust for those who sell products to solve the problem of market protection from the sun in summer.

UPSURGE IN GRAIN DELIVERY URGED

SK170450 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT
16 Oct 82

[Text] The provincial government held a provincial telephone conference on grain procurement on the evening of 16 October, urging all localities to seize the opportune time to bring about an upsurge in grain threshing and delivery.

The autumn harvest has progressed speedily and has been basically completed in our province. Most of the grain has been delivered to threshing yards, about 15 days earlier than usual. As weather with high temperatures was suitable for the autumn harvest, grain moisture content is low and [words indistinct]. Grain departments have also paid attention to the work of drying and storing the grain delivered to them.

The conference calls on all localities to seize the present opportune season to mobilize the masses to thresh and deliver grain on a crash basis and create an upsurge in the work so as to prefulfill and overfulfill the annual grain procurement tasks. All localities are urged to conscientiously attend to the procurement of various varieties of grain, particularly corn, sorghum, paddy rice and millet, so as to ensure urban and rural market supplies and satisfy the needs of the people's daily life. In threshing and delivering grain, priority should be given to corn and sorghum. Rural areas should be encouraged to retain more soybeans to be used as animal feed in place of corn and deliver the corn to the state. Threshing and delivery should be done carefully and all efforts be made to increase grain sources. It is imperative to manage threshing yards well to guard against fires and prevent animals from spoiling grain.

The conference urges all efforts should be made to ensure timely procurement and other arrangements. When it comes their turn to sell grain, production teams should conduct grain threshing and delivery simultaneously and strive to sell more to the state. Railway, transportation, power and commercial departments should render great support for grain threshing, delivery and processing to guarantee timely storage of grain and urban and rural market supplies.

The conference also worked out plans for provincial financial work and other work such as calling back agricultural loans and autumn vegetable supplies.

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

CROP HARVEST--On 5 October, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and government held a telephone meeting to mobilize rural cadres and workers to strike an autumn harvesting. The meeting was chaired by (Wang Yizhong), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the provincial agricultural office. Wang Luming, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor, spoke at the meeting. According to statistics, by 4 October, the province harvested 56 million mu of field crops, accounting for 70 percent of the total crop amount. [SK100622 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Oct 82 SK]

RECLAMATION AREAS--Having conquered serious natural disasters, reclamation areas in Heilongjiang Province have made the third bumper harvest of soybean this year. As of 10 October, the areas had harvested 8.9 million mu of soybean, 70 percent of the total. Average per-mu yield has reached 100 jin. This year, the areas have sown 1.17 million of soybean, the most in history. [SK14013 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82 SK]

WINTER WHEAT--Heilongjiang Province has completed its harvest of late fall crops. As of 21 October, 90 percent of crops throughout the province had been carried to threshing floors and the province had threshed 35.6 million mu of crops, an increase of 22.3 million mu over the corresponding 1981 year. The province turned over soil on 15.6 million mu of land, an increase of 3.3 million mu over the corresponding 1981 year. [SK261321 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82 SK]

WOOL PROCUREMENT--In 1982, Heilongjiang Province overfulfilled its annual sheep's wool procurement target, topping the peak of previous years. By the end of September, the province procured 20.12 million jin of sheep's wool, overfulfilling its target by 11.7 percent. Sheep's wool handed over to the state by the province this year reached 18 million jin, overfulfilling its target by 12 percent. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82 SK]

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COMMUNES ORGANIZE INTO ECONOMIC COMBINES

HK120344 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] In recent years, members of rural communes in Xinyang County consciously organized themselves to develop specialized production. Economic combines emerged in large numbers. According to statistics, there are 2,738 economic combines of various forms in the entire county involving 12,046 peasant households, that means 6.6 percent of the total number of peasant households in the county are involved. These new economic combines were established locally. Their objects of service are to make a living and production. They are small in size and varied in kind. Their management is flexible. These economic combines include amalgamated kilns, prefabricated construction and transportation. Some are combined to develop breeding of animals, planting of crops and service trades. There are combines formed by households in the same commune or production brigade, combines formed by relatives from different communes or production brigades, long-term combines, seasonal combines or temporary combines. These combines were not formed under an administrative order but the commune members consciously and willingly combined together.

Generally, the combines are small undertakings. The smaller ones are formed by fewer households while the larger ones are formed by less than 20 households. The one in charge of a combine is an able person in production selected by the combined households themselves. The capital is raised by the combined households themselves and their business accounts are independently audited. Part of the profits are used in developing production, the rest is distributed according to shares and labour. The members work together and trust each other. Everyone has a concern for their undertaking.

The economic results are remarkable. In (Pingqiao) town, the households of (Xinhuang) and several other households of the (Xinhua) production brigade have combined with the production brigade to utilize the (Xinhua) cotton mill. The production brigade is responsible for providing the site for and the construction of the mill. The households contribute their labour and the production brigade is responsible for sales. The annual total value of output is 120,000 yuan.

members of the (Changshu) commune and of the household of (Yu Guangyan) and three members of the (Changshu) production brigade combined to form a brickyard. They produce bricks especially for local construction. The annual net profit is more than 2,000 yuan. In the (Nanbian) commune, (Jiang Jialiang) and other members of the (Heilong) production brigade organized themselves to develop flour mills, and oil extracting mills. In addition, they also process hay and other crops to produce fodder. Their annual profit is more than 2,000 yuan.

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WHEAT PRODUCTION PHONE CONFERENCE HELD

HK130908 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Summary] The Henan People's Government held a phone conference on wheat production on 11 October, calling on party committees and the government at various levels to mobilize and guide the masses in grasping the production of wheat in a faster and better way and to create a new situation in agriculture.

Vice Governor Gai Guanghua delivered a speech, and Liu Yingxiang, vice chairman of the provincial agricultural committee, spoke at the conference.

The conference analyzed the wheat-sowing situation and considered that the various localities have firmly grasped the production of wheat, the leadership has attached importance to wheat production, the masses have the determination and ideological preparation and material conditions are better than before. The whole province has already prepared 40 million mu of soil and sowed 10 million mu of land. But there still exist new problems in wheat production. Some cadres are blindly optimistic, some fear the difficulty in some areas and have no confidence in wheat production. There are also some peasants short of material preparations when striving for high yields. In some places water conservancy work is not grasped well. These problems merit attention. We must try by every means to solve them.

Wheat production is one aspect of the superiority of grain crops in Henan province. Sowing wheat well in Henan has a great impact in creating a new situation in agricultural fields. The conference called on all the basic levels to implement the party's policies in agriculture and perfect the responsibility system, to carry out the plan of unified planting, unified control and unified water, unified use of large- and medium-size agricultural machinery, unified prevention of plant diseases and insect pests and unified organization of production. We must accumulate collective funds and give special care to the dependents of winter wheat and to the five guarantees.

The conference also stressed that we must further promote balance between grain and non-grain crops, and that we must attach importance to the time of sowing wheat and to the quality of seedlings. We must also pay attention to the

leader in , organize scientific personnel to conduct research in medium- and low-yield fields and provide material and financial support to promote the production of these areas as soon as possible.

We must guide thorough classification and begin sowing in good time. Base fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer must be applied in sufficient quantities. We must do a good job in capital construction in farmland and further improve conditions for production.

Prone to flood and natural disasters are the main threat in agricultural production in Henan Province. We must thoroughly grasp the situation so that the water can be lowered and droughts can end. Water conservancy efforts cannot be slackened. It is necessary to arouse the masses to build dams, construct farmland projects well, constantly extend the irrigation area and till all high and stable yield land.

We have repeatedly maintained that leadership is the key factor in wheat production, and we must all public levels to regard the sowing of wheat as the key in current agricultural work. Top leaders of counties and communes must personally grasp this problem. Cadres must be released to form work teams and the must go down to the grassroots levels to help families and brigades in all aspects of wheat sowing. The role of scientific personnel must be brought into full play, as they must travel around to offer guidance to the farmland. In the end, professions and departments must unswervingly carry out the task of stabilizing agriculture as the foundation, do a good job in material support and make contribution to the production of wheat.

HENAN

BRIEFS

WATER-INCOME HOUSEHOLD--"On 26 September, Comrade Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, and his party of about a dozen people, visited Cheng Genshu, a peasant in the 20th production team, Dafeng production brigade, Dafeng commune, Wuzhi County. Cheng Genshu's household earns 15,000 yuan a year." Cheng Genshu has signed a contract with the team for three mu of land. The team allocates eight laborers to help grow mushrooms and pays for their work. In return, Cheng Genshu pays the team 8,000 yuan a year. Comrade Liu Jie visited Cheng Genshu's mushroom sheds and the room for preserving mushrooms. While they walked, he asked Cheng Genshu: How many members are there in your family? What was your family's income last year? Cheng Genshu replied: There are eight members in my family but only my wife and I work. In the past we worked more than 700 workdays a year. However, our income was little, less than 50 yuan a person. The party's policy has been implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Last year we raised martens, pigs, chickens, rabbits, newts and worms and grew mushrooms. We also engaged in family sideline occupation by processing hog hair and brushes. Our net income was 11,996 yuan, an average of 1,492.50 yuan for each person. Our income is more than 3,000 yuan so far this year and it is expected to exceed 10,000 yuan for the whole year." [HK051040 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 82]

WATER-CONTROL CONFERENCE--The Henan provincial meeting to control model worker and heroes in flood-fighting this year concluded in Zhengzhou on 20 October. Present at the closing ceremony were Henan Provincial CPC Committee first secretary Liu Jie; Wuhan Military Region deputy commander Kong Qifeng; provincial committee secretary and vice governor Li Qingwei; Vice Governor Han Jintao, and others, Gao Guangshu, He Zhukang and Ji Hanxin; Henan Military District deputy commander (Zhao Jin), and other leading comrades. Comrade Li Qingwei presided at the closing speech. "He demanded that the province vigorously carry out the 'three learn from model figures, sum up experience' in the struggle against floods, promote antiflood work, seriously implement the 11th party congress spirit, and ensure that water conservancy work provides better service for the people's economic and agriculture." In the future the focus in water conservancy work will be shifted to improving management. At present it is essential to repair projects destroyed by floods and do a good job in construction work this winter. He said: "The urgent task in certain disaster areas is to hurry to drain flooded land, sow the corn at, promote diversification, so a good production relief work, make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood, and ensure a good summer harvest next summer." [HK 10641 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82]

HUBEI

BRIEFS

1983 AGRICULTURAL PLANS--The provincial government recently approved and circulated the views of the provincial agricultural committee on achieving all-round development in agricultural production in 1983. The province must continue to implement the principle of promoting diversification without any slackening of grain production. "Next year the province must not sow less than 80 million mu of grain. It must sow 8.5 million mu of cotton, and ensure that the rapeseed area does not exceed 6 million mu. In the production of other industrial crops, it is essential to accept guidance by the state plans." The province must adopt various means to promote diversification and scientific cultivation, and do an effective job in agricultural capital construction this winter and next spring. The province must strengthen leadership over agriculture and continue to stabilize and perfect the production responsibility systems. It is necessary to investigate and solve the new problems in commodity circulation. All sectors and trades must step up support for agriculture. [HK220448 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82]

HYBRID RICE--The average per mu yield of the 752,000 mu of hybrid mid-season rice in Hubei Province amounted to some 850 jin and was 130 jin more than that of conventional mid-season rice. The average per mu yield of the 370,000 mu of hybrid mid-season rice in Xiangyang Prefecture this year was over 850 jin. Despite unfavorable weather such as floods, and low temperatures, the average per mu yield of the 160,000 mu of hybrid mid-season rice in Enshi Prefecture exceeded 800 jin. The 190,000 mu of hybrid late rice in Jingzhou Prefecture has grown well and a bumper harvest is expected. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 82 HK]

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HUNAN

BRIEFS

FOREST PROTECTION--Changsha, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--In order to effectively restrict the practice of wantonly felling trees, the deputies from the five provinces of Hunan, Guangdong, Guizhou, Jinagxi and Fujian attending a joint meeting to protect forests in border regions have called for efforts to protect forests according to law, severely punish those who have taken the lead or organized others to destroy forests, educate the broad masses about the legal system and resolutely suppress this evil trend of wantonly felling trees. The meeting is being held in Changsha Municipality, Hunan. In their speeches, the deputies introduced their experiences in protecting forests according to law. A comrade of the forest protection and fire prevention command in Dongchang County, Guangdong Province, introduced the county's methods in halting the wanton felling of trees. In 1981, this county handled over 600 cases concerning illegal tree-felling, arrested, according to law, a total of 18 offenders who had seriously damaged forests, detained 43 people, confiscated more than 2,000 cubic meters of lumber, and imposed fines totaling 37,000 yuan. This suppressed the evil trend of wantonly felling trees and won great support from the majority of the people. In their speeches, many deputies pointed out: In order to correct the evil trend in wantonly felling trees, it is of no use to talk about this subject in general. We must be determined to adopt resolute measures in protecting forests according to law. [Excerpts] [06221115 Beijing 1981. Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 20 Oct 82]

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JIANGSU

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--Jiangsu's agriculture has developed rapidly in the last few years, thanks to the enforcement of the production responsibility system. The province's total agricultural output value in 1981 rose 45.9 percent over 1978; total cotton output increased 18.2 percent and total grain output was up 1.2 billion jin. The increase in oil-bearing crops output was even bigger. Rapeseed output for the first quarter of this year was more than twice that of 1978. Major changes have taken place in the agricultural structure. Output value of forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production now account for over 5 percent of the total agricultural output value, as compared with 34.6 percent 3 years ago. With the increase of the per capita income in rural areas, the living standards of commune members have markedly improved. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 82 OW]

EARLY RICE--This year the 4.66 million mu of early rice crop in Jiangsu produced an average yield of 26 jin per mu, hitting a record high. In Suzhou Prefecture the early rice acreage this year was about 80,000 mu more than that of last year, and the per-mu yield and total output exceeded last year's records by 30 jin and 134 million jin respectively. [OW051018 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 82 OW]

MINK QUALITY MEETING--A 5-day national work meeting on mink quality and specifications ended in Hanjiang County, Jiangsu, 12 October. Representatives from 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions discussed how to increase the production and improve the quality of minks which is an export commodity. Thanks to the implementation of the party's rural economic policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the number of minks in the country has increased from 50,000 in 1972 to 1 million in early 1982. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82 OW]

MID-SEASON RICE--Nanjing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Jiangsu Province reaped a record 5.1 million tons of middle-season rice from 1.3 million hectares, 100,000 tons more than the 1981 figure, according to provincial authorities. Middle-season rice output in Jiangsu Province occupies a decisive position in grain production. With the establishment of the farm production responsibility system and use of new scientific farming techniques which improved the quality of rice seedlings yields went up. Good weather conditions and careful field management also had a salutary effect. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 14 Oct 82 OW]

JIANGXI

BAI DONGCAI VISITS NANCHANG COMMUNE

0W050505 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] On 2 October, Jiangxi provincial and Nanchang municipal party and government leaders inspected the (Shenwai) brigade chicken farm of (Hufang) commune in suburban Nanchang and extended festive greetings to all workers.

At 0900, Bai Dongcai, (Zhao Zengyi), Wu Ping, Zhao Zhijian, Xu Qin, Fang Qian, (Yao Xizhong), (Lin Bengying) and other provincial and municipal leading comrades visited the (Shenwai) brigade chicken farm and inquired about the work there. They also visited the brigade's showroom of products from the commune- and brigade-run enterprises and praised their work. Later, the provincial leading comrades held talks with the responsible persons of the suburban district at the rest lounge and heard a report by (Luo Chuanliang), secretary of the suburban district party committee. Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on the occasion.

He said: The (Shenwai) brigade is one of the 26 richest production brigades in the country. This is good indeed. We should encourage suburban peasants to get rich first. Our communist party serves the people wholeheartedly. Party committees in the municipality and the suburban district should serve the more than 500,000 people of Nanchang Municipality.

Bai Dongcai also set requirements for the suburban district's work: 1) supply sufficient vegetables to the people of Nanchang city proper; 2) solve the problem of chicken and fish supplies in the city proper. By 1985 each suburban household should be able to supply a chicken and 2 jin of eggs each month. To achieve this is not difficult, but it can be done if we do our best. We should be conscientious in doing anything. We should do more practical work and not empty talk, which [word indistinct] now here. Comrade Bai Dongcai asked the party committees in the municipality and the suburban district to draw up a plan soon to promote the task as soon as possible.

Comrade [name], acting provincial governor, said: If the people's livelihood in Nanchang Municipality is well looked after the municipality will become stable, the people's lives will be improved and industrial and agricultural production will increase. A prosperous Nanchang will have a great influence on the whole province.

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JIANGXI

BRIEFS

YIHUANG COUNTY HYBRID RICE--Jinagxi's Yihuang County has reaped a bumper harvest from its more than 6,1000 [as printed] mu of hybrid rice fields with total output reaching 650,000 jin and per-mu yield averaging 105 jin, almost doubling last year's figures. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82 OW]

JIUJIANG PREFECTURE COTTON HARVEST--Jiangxi's Jiujiang Prefecture has reaped a bumper harvest from its 637,000 mu of cotton fields this year with total output and per-mu yield both hitting an all-time high. Total cotton output reached 655,000 dan, topping last year by more than 20 percent, while per-mu yield was 104 jin. [OW270421 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/20

GRAIN PROCUREMENT WORK CONFERENCE HELD

SKI 00828 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] At the provincial grain procurement work conference, which concluded today, it was decided that, regarding the grain procurement policy for this year, the targets for grain purchase and sale remain unchanged, the policy on rural grain procurement and retention remains unchanged and the production contracts signed with peasant households or specialized groups remain unchanged.

The conference opened on 8 October. Following the guidance of the 12th CPC Congress, it discussed and worked out plans for this year's grain procurement, analyzed this year's agricultural production and defined grain procurement targets and policy and the measures to ensure successful grain procurement work.

The conference noted that, despite a serious drought that is rare in our history, we have reduced the damage to a minimum and have still reaped a fairly good harvest thanks to the responsibility system, which boosted the masses' anti-drought enthusiasm.

The conference noted that grain purchase and sale should be done basically within our province on the basis of self-reliance and efforts be made to purchase more and sell less so as to make up for lean years. In order to purchase more, the provincial government decided that the province make special allotments of necessities in short supply, such as chemical fertilizer, timber and glass, and transfer from other provinces quality bicycles and sewing machines and sell them to rural areas in exchange for the purchase of surplus grain.

The conference also stressed: monopoly sale of grain should be strengthened in urban and rural areas and irrational sales should be checked on the premise that the masses' needs are guaranteed. Efforts should be made to advocate planned and rational grain consumption on a large scale in urban and rural areas so as to conserve more grain to support state construction. In rural areas, the masses should be encouraged to store as many edible melons and vegetables as possible during the course of the minor autumn harvest and be encouraged to make use of the surplus grain to feed their pigs.

where conditions permit, more grain may be reserved for use in disaster-stricken and lean years. During the grain procurement period it is imperative to strengthen management of grain and oil markets. No departments are permitted to sell grain without the authorization of grain departments. Government offices, mass organizations, PLA units, schools and establishments and enterprises are strictly forbidden to purchase grain from rural areas or to sell other goods to rural areas in an exchange purchase.

Attending the conference were some 250 persons, including municipal and prefecture heads, commissions and grain bureau chiefs in charge of financial and trading work of various municipalities, prefectures, administrative offices and counties. At the beginning and end of the conference, Comrade Huo Mingguang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke.

CSU: 1007 20

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--This year Huaide County, Jilin Province, was hit by a 150-day drought and some 2.55 million mu of farmland--85 percent of the total cultivated areas--were affected. However, thanks to the institution of the responsibility systems in production, the county sowed 3.03 million mu of crops and has reaped bumper harvests in agriculture. Total grain output will surpass 1.56 billion jin, a record. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82 SK]

SUGAR BEET HARVEST--This year Jilin Province reaped a bumper sugar beet harvest, topping the third highest level in history. As of 15 October, the province procured 250,000 tons of sugar beets, fulfilling 53 percent of the annual procurement plan. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82 SK]

PRIVATE VEGETABLE PLOT--CHANGCHUN RIBAO on 9 October gave frontpage prominence to several reports on commune members of Changchun municipal outskirts actively developing small household vegetable plots. Some 20 commune member households in the (Jiulia) production team of (Guanghui) brigade in (Weiqi) commune have developed small household vegetable plots this year and have supplied some 200,000 jin of vegetables of all kinds to the market, thus increasing the income of commune members. (Wang Shizheng), commune member of (Hongying) brigade in (Jinze) commune, has planted Chinese chives in plastic coverings in his private plot this year. These Chinese chives have sprouted rapidly, thus beating on the market early. (Zhang Chai), commune member of No. 4 (Jinshi) brigade in (Jingmu) commune, has painstakingly planted vegetables in his private plot this year, planting six kinds of vegetables including spinach, cucumbers, radishes and celery. Apart from ensuring vegetables for his family, seven, he earned a net income of 2,000 yuan from selling vegetables. Incorporating these reports, CHANGCHUN RIBAO carried a commentator's article (text in Chinese) to promote small household vegetable plots. [Text in Chinese in Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Oct 82]

Jilin Province, People's Republic of China, Jilin Province, has vigorously developed a diversified economy while developing grain production. Now the province has 74,000 households engaged in diversified economy, 17,000 of which are households engaged in diversified economy. The province has 74,000 households engaged in diversified economy, 17,000 of which are households engaged in diversified economy. The province has 74,000 households engaged in diversified economy, 17,000 of which are households engaged in diversified economy.

...tailed 1.01 million mu. From January to ... the marketed amount of hogs, beef cattle and mutton sheep increased ... that of fresh eggs increased 4.4 percent and that of cattle and ... increased by 1.1 and 7.1, respectively, over the corresponding ... The savings deposits of rural population increased 33.2 percent ... [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT ...]

WATER CONSERVANCY COMMITTEE--Approved by the State Council, the Ministry of Power and Water Conservancy established a Songhua water conservancy committee in ... in Jilin Province on 11 October. The newly established committee is ... of the comprehensively unified exploitation and utilization of the ... resources in the Songhuajiang and Liache river basins. It also ... the responsibility for making designs for major projects and arranging and inspecting the construction of them. Li Boning, deputy minister of the Ministry of Power and Water Conservancy, attended the inaugural meeting ... Wang Liping made a speech on our province's hydroelectric resources. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT ...]

CHANGLING COUNTY AGRICULTURE--Changling County, Jilin Province, has scored good ... results in readjusting the structure of agricultural production over the past 3 years. In 1981 the output of grain and soybean totaled 516 million jin, ... of 1.3 percent over 1978 and a record. Total output of oil-bearing ... 105 million jin, an increase of 175 percent over 1978. The ... grain and cash crop-growing areas changed from nine to one in ... In 1981 the county handed over to the state ... million jin of commodity grain, an increase of 52.5 percent over 1978. ... oil-bearing crops, an increase of 214 percent, and ... it, an increase of 57.3 percent. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT ...]

CHANGCHUN CITY--Jilin Province reaped a bumper harvest of ... The estimated procurement is 112,900 dan this year, a 100-percent ... [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin ...]

CHANGCHUN CITY--Jilin Province's Changchun County marketed ... the state, among which paddy rice amounted ... [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT ...]

LIAONING

BRIEFS

COTTON PRODUCTION--According to statistics of the Liaoning provincial supply and marketing cooperative, Liaoning Province had procured 115,100 dan of cotton by the end of September, 43.3 percent more than in the corresponding 1981 period. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 82 SK]

GRAIN OUTPUT--Although hit by a serious drought, Ningcheng County, Liaoning Province, is expected to harvest 310 million jin of grain this year, an increase of 10 million jin over 1981. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82 SK]

LIAONING MUNICIPAL GRAIN OUTPUT--Despite serious drought, which has been rare for several decades, the grain output of Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning, is expected to surpass 3 billion jin this year, the third highest in its record. During January and July this year, Shenyang's precipitation was only half of that of normal years. Drought-afflicted areas totaled 4 million mu. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 82 SK]

CS : 100 120

'CHINA DAILY' ON LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN INNER MONGOLIA

From Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 Oct 82 p 2

"Economic and Finance" column by a CHINA DAILY reporter: "Livestock Booming in Inner Mongolia."

First, New production methods have greatly boosted the livestock industry in the vast Inner Mongolian autonomous region over the last three years.

Second, livestock in Inner Mongolia is a record 42.55 million, a jump of 1.9 per cent in a year, according to an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

Last year the total was 40.4 million; the year before, 35.58 million.

Third, he noted that last year the total production value of the region's livestock increased by 1.7 per cent over 1979 to more than 900 million yuan, or 10.1 per cent of the region's total production value.

Fourth, he said that last year was 1.5 million kilograms, a rise of 0.2 per cent; the output of various hides reached 33 million kilograms, an increase of 1.1 per cent.

Fifth, he said that Inner Mongolia's livestock production made up 25 per cent of the national output. The total output of the region was 115 million kilograms, an increase of 77.5 per cent over 1979.

Finally, he said that as the region grows increasingly prosperous, the promotion of proper livestock management has attracted the attention of the region's authorities.

He said that the region has been carrying out a "three-for-one" plan (one hectare).

One hectare of land has been reserved for special cultivation. Another 5.6 million hectares have been devoted to cultivated growing of grass.

He said that the region has encouraged farmers and herdsmen to grow livestock products. They are guaranteed by law--and they are rewarded for it.

He said that the region has been carrying out a "three-for-one" plan to those who turned over livestock products. The region's total output was 115 million kilograms, an increase of 77.5 per cent over 1979.

...the ... the ... with the ... disasters ... of ... 2.5 million ... 1.5 million ...

Over the next years, the country expects to return to gross domestic product of about 10 billion dollars, cultivated land. In 10 years it plans to have 100,000 ha growing rice and other crops.

During the situation of the great drought in Inner Mongolia, we paid particular attention to the livestock industry in the wide range. Now, for instance, 998 production brigades have switched their attention from grain to raising and maintaining grasslands.

Government has no real restrictions on the right of individuals to raise their children.

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1. The first group of authors (e.g., [1, 2]) has shown that the use of a single factor model is not sufficient to explain the observed data. The second group of authors (e.g., [3, 4]) has shown that the use of a single factor model is not sufficient to explain the observed data.

NEI MONGGOL

BRIEFS

PROCUREMENT--Supply and marketing collectives across Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have enthusiastically procured minor autumn crops. As of the beginning of September, the region's minor autumn crop procurement value reached more than 11.53 million yuan, an increase of 7.69 percent over that of the corresponding 1981 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82 SK]

BEET HARVEST--Nei Monggol region has reaped a bumper beet harvest in 1982 and the total output is expected to be 1 million tons, showing an increase of some 2 percent over 1981--a 30-year record. It is anticipated that some 100,000 tons of sugar will be extracted from the beets, an increase of 20 percent over the previous sugar extracting period. In the past 3 years, this region has repaid some 50 million yuan to expand production capacity of sugar refineries to enable the daily processing capacity to increase from 7,000 tons of beets in 1980 to 8,000 tons in 1982. [SK261317 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82 SK]

MAJOR CASH CROPS--After a 3-year readjustment of agricultural economic structure, Chahar County, Nei Monggol Region, has reaped again bumper harvests in all cash crops. According to recent statistics, the county's output of major cash crops, including beets, oil-bearing seeds, melons and fruits, has increased by a wide margin over last year. Total output value will reach some 4 million yuan, up 20 percent over 1981. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82 SK]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY--According to our reporter (Li Benshi), the party's stable economic policy has reassured the peasants and herdsmen. The government has provided them with loans of money to purchase chemical fertilizer, insecticides and small and medium-sized farm machinery and tools, and has encouraged them to expand production. According to statistics available to the regional statistical bureau, supply and marketing collectives in the region sold over 170 million yuan worth of the means of production in the first 9 months of 1982, an big increase over the same period of 1981. Sales of (words indistinct), two tools for (words indistinct) used to be unavailable, have increased markedly as many rural

[illegible]

'QINGHAI RIBAO' ON PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

RR141201 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[QINGHAI RIBAO 11 October article by (Qi Lingteng): "Suggestions on the Protection of Vegetation and Natural Resources"]

Text: The article says: There is naturally little vegetation in all counties in the agricultural areas of Qinghai Province, particularly in the (Qianshan) area, which is dry and suffers from many natural disasters. However, the phenomenon of the destruction of vegetation is very serious, resulting in a vicious circle of unsuccessful agricultural production. People lack [words indistinct] and livestock lacks grass. There is a great contradiction between the needs of people and livestock for grass [words indistinct]. In many places people have gone farther and further afield to fell trees for firewood. According to statistics from Ledu County, due to tree felling, about 150,000 mu of vegetation area is destroyed each year. Some 230,000 households of commune members in mountainous areas throughout the province fell about 730 million jin of trees each year as fuel. In addition, livestock grazes indiscriminately. Some places do not have grass growing at all.

Concluding paragraph: At present, it is necessary to stress the following points:

1. We must regard the cultivation of trees and grass as an important measure. In carrying out the task of afforestation, we must lay special stress on the protection of the existing vegetation and attach importance to reforestation and grassland management.
2. In carrying out afforestation, in accordance with the principle of combining herbs, trees and grass, and in areas which are dry and lack irrigation, we must first focus on the cultivation of grass and vegetation. After the moisture content of the soil has increased, we must then plant trees.
3. In carrying out afforestation, we must pay attention to the contradiction between the development of agriculture and the increase in the number of livestock. The number of livestock in some counties has increased by 17 percent more than before the afforestation. Due to the limited pasture, the livestock grazes indiscriminately. This is not beneficial

afforestation and grass growth in barren mountains. I think that the development of livestock is good but it is necessary to accept various methods of management. We must mainly grow grass to solve the problem of fodder.

4. We must be determined to solve the fuel problem of peasants in mountainous areas; otherwise, afforestation work is merely empty talk.

In dealing with the protection of natural resources in Qinghaihu Lake (word indistinct), (Qi Lingfeng) says: yellow croakers in Qinghaihu Lake and birds on Niudao Island have been sabotaged greatly over recent years. To balance the breeding and catching of yellow croakers, some 4,500 tons of yellow croakers can be caught each year. However, the amount of yellow croakers caught each year exceeds the planned quota by 53 percent. Some people have caught a large amount of [words indistinct] and small fish in legal and prohibited fishing areas. The source of yellow croakers has been sabotaged even more seriously.

The provincial aquatic product bureau and forestry bureau have respectively put forth preliminary programs on the issue of the protection of resources in the Qinghaihu Lake. The current tasks are: first, to promptly examine and implement the main issues concerning organs, investments and measures. Second, to conduct publicity and education among the masses and at the same time, take even stricter administrative measures to intervene, and take economic measures to curb sabotage. Third, to make a unified plan to exercise complete protection and comprehensive control.

In conclusion, the article by (Qi Lingfeng) says: At present, the sand problem around the (Luanxia) is becoming increasingly serious. The sandy areas around the (Luanxia) reservoir make up 1.27 million mu. The areas of drift sand on the reservoir constitute some 160,000 mu. According to investigations, 10,000 tons of drift sand goes into the reservoir each year. Drift sand in all directions has constituted a great threat to the power station project in the reservoir area. The building of shelter-forest in the area of the (Luanxia) reservoir is an urgent task and a project of vital and lasting importance. I suggest that at the appropriate time, it is necessary to hold a conference on sand control, to look particularly into the issue of sand control in the area of the (Luanxia) reservoir and the area of the (Luanhu) Lake.

BRIEFS

WUHAN, HUBEI--This year, 104 communes and some 1,700 production teams in Hubei province have straightened out their finances. One-fourth of the total number of production teams have completed straightening out of their finances. The recent on-the-spot meeting in Minhe County on straightening out the finances of rural communes and brigades in the province summed up the achievements and experiences in the subject. The work of straightening out the finances of rural communes and brigades in the province has been carried out since the pilot project was conducted in the winter of last year. Communes and brigades which have straightened out finances better have exposed, investigated and dealt with cases of graft and theft, ensured the fulfillment of economic contracts, perfected the responsibility system, punished cadres who made mistakes in the economic field and kept relations between cadres and the masses close. The meeting pointed out that the work of straightening out finances of all places has not developed evenly. Minhe County, whose work has progressed quickly, will complete its work of straightening out finances before the Spring Festival. Four counties have not even started this work. The meeting demanded that all places in the province should begin the work of straightening out finances of rural communes and brigades at once and in groups. Spring Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin.

SHAANXI

BRIEFS

PEASANT INCOME INCREASES--According to the investigation of the income and expenditures of 984 households of commune members in 30 counties of Shaanxi Province, the average per capita income of peasant households in the first half of [passage indistinct] [HK281003 [word indistinct] Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 (M 6 Oct 82 HK]

(50: 4007/20)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RISES RAPIDLY

Beijing (Xinhua) Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT [no day] Sep 82

Report: Since the third plenary session of the party, our province's agricultural production has developed vigorously, economic results have improved continuously and the rural areas have undergone phenomenal changes. In 1981 the province's total income from agriculture topped 15.5 billion yuan, an increase of 52.8 percent over 1978. Per capita distribution of the peasants in the province from the collective was 125 yuan, an increase of 57 yuan over 1978.

Report: In 3 years or more, party and government departments at all levels in the province as well as the broad cadres and peasants in rural areas have earnestly implemented the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session, made active efforts to eliminate the influence of "left" ideology, properly readjusted the agricultural layout as is required by local conditions and universally introduced the agricultural responsibility system in one form or another. All this has effectively mobilized the broad masses' enthusiasm for production. Meanwhile, vigorous efforts have been made to promote and apply agricultural science and technology, improve production conditions and develop productive forces. As a result, the province's agriculture has been able to develop rapidly.

Report: In 1981, the province's cotton output increased by 3.3 times; wheat output, 48 percent; income from diversified undertakings, 86.9 percent; and total savings deposits, 2.3 times. One-third of the peasants in the province have built new houses. The last 3 years have witnessed a marked decline in the four areas in the northwest of the province which used to suffer from chronic poverty; in 1981 two of the four ranked second and third, respectively, in the province in terms of per capita income. In 1981 per capita distribution rose two times over 1978 in 10 counties of the province whose per capita distribution from the collective was less than 90 yuan. Accounting units with a per capita distribution of less than 50 yuan dropped from 44 percent 3 years ago to 10.1 percent in 1981.

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVEST--In 1982 Shandong Province's Weifang Prefecture reaped a bumper autumn grain harvest, topping the highest level in history. This year's autumn grain output showed an increase of 31.2 percent over 1981. This year's grain output is expected to reach 6,860 million jin, over 530 million jin more than that of 1981. [SK181259 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 82 SK]

AUTUMN HARVEST--Jinan Municipality, Shandong Province, has reaped a bumper harvest in autumn crops this year. Total yield has increased 100 million jin over 1981, a record. As of 16 October, the municipality marketed 10 million jin of autumn crops to the state, up 100 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82 SK]

AUTUMN SOWING--The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and government set a target for wheat production. This year the province plans to sow 55 million mu of wheat. Efforts are urged to enhance leadership to implement the autumn sowing plan and to protect full and sound growth of wheat seedlings. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 82 SK]

COTTON HARVEST--Pingdingshan County, Shandong Province, has reaped a bumper cotton harvest. As of 15 October, the county procured 335,000 dan of ginned cotton, exceeding the state procurement plan by 30 percent. This year the county sowed 400,000 mu of cotton. It is estimated that the county will procure 400,000 dan of ginned cotton, up 100,000 dan over 1981. Each person will market 130 jin of ginned cotton to the state. [SK221142 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 82 SK]

COTTON HARVEST--Jinan, 8 Oct (XINPA)--Shandong Province has reaped a bumper harvest of cotton this year. As of 30 September, the province has procured 3.5 million dan of cotton, a 100 percent increase over the same period last year. It is estimated that this year's total procurement may exceed 4 million dan. The provincial people's government is urging the county-level government to continue to successfully carry out the cotton procurement plan. [XINPA 0530 GMT 08 Oct 82]

... .. (upper) cotton harvest.
... .. estimated to increase 1.7 million
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... .. Provincial Service
... .. in Shandong Province
... .. drought. The county completed
... .. over 400,000 mu of farmland
... .. Provincial Service in Mandarin
... .. Prefecture fulfilled its
... .. 14 October. Shan Shandong
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SHANXI

BEIJING

CHINESE ENTERPRISES--According to HONG KONG SHEUNG KONG PAPER on enterprises run by communes, production brigades and teams in China, enterprises run by communes, production brigades and teams in Shanxi Province have achieved good results in economic and technical cooperation with other provinces and municipalities. In the past few years, they have earned an income of some 10 million yuan by supplying coal to Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong, Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, and have signed some 120 contracts for technical cooperation. (Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 12-10M, 7-0 t 82-0W)

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THE NEW ECONOMIC COMBINES

On the basis of a survey of village service in Mandarin 230 CMC in Oct 81.

Since the reform of the rural system, peasants to form new economic combines to carry out side or other rural undertakings. At this time there are throughout the country 100,000 economic combines and brigades and 150 combines between villages. More than 90 percent of the brigades in the county have joined these combines. More than 100,000 households of commune members have formed 333 household economic combines. These economic lines have facilitated the growth of the rural economy, promoted the development of household sideline production and increased the personal income of the commune member. This has benefited the state, the collective and the individuals.

Since the reform of the rural system, the system in Lingyan county, the county government has been vigorously promoted. However, at the same time, there are still three problems: first, the need to further improve the rural economy; second, the need to satisfy the growing demand for goods and services; and third, the need to utilize the surplus labor power of the rural population. In order to solve these problems, the county government has decided to consolidate the existing economic brigades and to form new economic combines.

The county government has decided to first carry out the consolidation of the existing economic brigades and to then form new economic combines. This will be done in a step-by-step manner. In the first step, the county government will consolidate the existing economic brigades into larger units. In the second step, the county government will form new economic combines based on the consolidated units. This will be done in a step-by-step manner. In the third step, the county government will further consolidate the existing economic brigades and form new economic combines. This will be done in a step-by-step manner. In the fourth step, the county government will further consolidate the existing economic brigades and form new economic combines. This will be done in a step-by-step manner. In the fifth step, the county government will further consolidate the existing economic brigades and form new economic combines. This will be done in a step-by-step manner. In the sixth step, the county government will further consolidate the existing economic brigades and form new economic combines. This will be done in a step-by-step manner. In the seventh step, the county government will further consolidate the existing economic brigades and form new economic combines. This will be done in a step-by-step manner. In the eighth step, the county government will further consolidate the existing economic brigades and form new economic combines. This will be done in a step-by-step manner. In the ninth step, the county government will further consolidate the existing economic brigades and form new economic combines. This will be done in a step-by-step manner. In the tenth step, the county government will further consolidate the existing economic brigades and form new economic combines. This will be done in a step-by-step manner.

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On 11 July 1962, the Soviet Minister of Education, Nikolai K. Kravchenko, visited the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. He expressed satisfaction with the Soviet situation in Vietnam and the progress of the war. He also mentioned the situation in the North and the progress of the war. He also mentioned the situation in the North and the progress of the war.

...ing, ... tens of thousands of volunteers are ... project of diverting water from the ... part of the city plan ... authority. Since ... volunteers, mostly from government offices, ... to aid their city. By October 8, ... 64-kilometer-long section on ... had been finished. The project, ... this year, includes an 11-kilometer tunnel, the longest ... station, more than 100 bridges and a 130- ... 2-million cubic meters of earthwork ... it is completed at the end of ... 0 million tons of water. ... from the People's Liberation ... of the project. Water from ... winter as a temporary ... Beijing XINHUA in English.

12.11.19. News of Xinjiang Daily

12.11.19. Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Oct 82

12.11.19. According to a report by our station correspondent (Yang Shiguang), at present symposium on ecology in arid and semiarid areas held in Urumqi, Xinjiang. Participants exchanged their experiences in forest protection, exploitation of water resources, grassland construction and desert control in these areas and made some useful suggestions for rational exploitation of the natural resources in the arid and semiarid areas in our country.

The participants unanimously pointed out: Arid and semiarid areas compose one-third of the territory of our country. They have rich natural resources. However, the exploitation of the natural resources in these areas since the liberation, has been destroyed at the same time because of negligence in environmental protection. The silt washed off by the Yangtze and the Yellow River alone totals more than 2 billion dun annually, enough to build 100,000 mu of fertile farmland.

On the basis of discussion, the participants made a five-point suggestion:

1. It is necessary to exploit water resource rationally, as they are the life-blood of the economic construction in arid and semiarid areas and an important factor for ecological balance.

2. It is necessary to make a comprehensive plan in energy sources and environmental protection measures in order to prevent the soil from becoming saline and barren and the deterioration of grassland. A grassland management plan is needed.

3. It is necessary to strengthen afforestation measures in order to improve the ecological environment in arid and semiarid areas.

4. It is necessary to strengthen the water conservancy construction in the arid and semiarid areas, to improve the water conservancy of the rivers in the future.

5. It is necessary to strengthen the scientific research in ecology.

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0900 - THE SERVICE COMPANIES--hangzhou, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--hundreds of companies providing agricultural technical services have come into existence in Zhejiang Province's Jinhua Prefecture, where 6 percent of the production teams have put farmers under the management of peasant households under contracts signed by the companies. According to prefectural authorities, the companies provide the peasant households with service in normalized plowing, irrigation, plant protection, seed propagation and other work beyond the power of the household members. There are 107 such companies and production brigades in Zhejiang Province. They include 81 joint venture companies, 15 irrigation companies and 11 animal husbandry service companies, covering 61.4 percent of the farm work. The companies do the heavy lifting from time to time to sideline production and other undertakings according to the prefectural authorities. The companies bear full responsibility for their own profit and losses, concentrating on lowering costs and raising efficiency. [overline XINHUA in English 1205 GMT Oct 1 at 82 GW]

1. The first of these is the "Commune".

The "Commune" is a group of people who live together.

2. The second of these is the "Socialist system of production".

The "Socialist system of production" is a system of production which is separated from communal life.

3. The third of these is the "Socialist system of distribution".

The "Socialist system of distribution" is a system of distribution which is separated from communal life.

4. The fourth of these is the "Socialist system of consumption".

The "Socialist system of consumption" is a system of consumption which is separated from communal life.

5. The fifth of these is the "Socialist system of education".

The "Socialist system of education" is a system of education which is separated from communal life.

1980 - 10 - 10 (Peking) 1980 (10 - 10)

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"The staff and president" in "Sichuan scores success in transforming commune"

The staff and president of the province of Sichuan have scored success in the work of the commune and their experience is spreading to larger and smaller administrative districts of national minorities in the province.

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offices of the two were clearly defined. This was followed by the institution of responsibility systems at the commune and brigade levels. Cadres were hired instead of appointed. All the workers in commune and brigade-run enterprises were required to take examinations before being accepted for employment. The next step was the restructuring of the rural economy in which diversification and a three-way combination of agriculture, industry and commerce were regarded as key issues.

Specialization as well as socialization were encouraged with respect to seed supply, plant protection, mechanization, veterinary science, accounting, etc. A final step was the signing of crop and financial contracts with the county government which gave the communes a leeway for greater autonomy.

In less than three years the advantages of the transformation have proved well worth their while. All three counties have showed better incomes not only for the state and collective economies but also for the individual. As compared with 1978, the gross industrial and agricultural production value of Guanghan increased 14 percent in 1981; that of Qionglai increased 20.6 percent while the increase of Xindu was 16.5 percent. The income of the commune members (not including private and sources above production quotas) increased on an average of rmb20-30 yuan a year.

CSO: 4020/14

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November 10, 1982